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* NATIONAL *
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SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS

Party Committee of Peking Chemistry Research Institute Fully Arouses the Enthusiasm of Scientists and Technicians for Revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 30, 1972)

(NCNA Peking, November 29, 1972) During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party committee of the Chemistry Research Institute of Peking conscientiously carries out the Party's policy toward intellectuals, makes proper arrangements for the employment of scientists and technicians and uses them rationally, thereby fully arousing their enthusiasm for revolution. At present, this institute has placed the overwhelming majority of the scientists and technicians at posts of scientific research and production technology in accordance with their professional attainments. It has also recruited a group of outstanding technical cadres from the Party committee and the revolutionary committee and various scientific research and production units of this institute and put them at leadership posts.

The Chemistry Research Institute of Peking is a unit specializing in research in petroleum chemistry, employing many scientists and technicians. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party committee of this institute organized the Party members and the masses of the institute to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's statements on the policy toward intellectuals and to criticize penetratingly the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in undermining Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, and led them to understand and carry out correctly the Party's policy of uniting with, educating and transforming intellectuals. Meanwhile, the condition of the scientists and technicians of the whole institute was studied and analyzed and proper arrangements of work were made for them in accordance with their professional capacity, so as to bring their role into full play in scientific research.

In the course of carrying out the Party's policy toward intellectuals, the Party committee of this institute adheres to the historical-materialist viewpoint and correctly treats and handles the problems of the scientists and technicians regarding their family backgrounds and political histories. In dealing with scientists and technicians who come from families of exploiting classes, it perseveringly makes class analysis and encourages them to study Marxism diligently and to change their world outlook conscientiously and, in the light of their political performance, gives them a free hand in work. Those who have historical problems are dealt with patiently by the method of a contradiction among the people, and proper arrangements are made for them in work. After the implementation of the Party's policy, all engineers who have been serving in this institute are given posts in accordance with their concrete conditions, with the exception of two who cannot work owing to illness.

In carrying out the Party's policy of uniting with, educating and transforming the intellectuals, the Party committee of the Chemistry Research Institute of Peking not only pays attention to making proper arrangements organizationally, but also actively leads the broad masses of scientists and technicians to read conscientiously some works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, to sum up their experience of both the positive and the negative sides in scientific research and to criticize squarely the revisionist line for scientific research, and helps them raise their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in scientific research. Meanwhile, the Party committee of this institute also constantly organizes the scientists and technicians and sends them to factories to participate in productive labor, so that they may on the one hand receive re-education from the working class and, on the other hand, observe and look into the condition of how scientific research is serving production, help solve problems in production and popularize achievements of scientific research.

A woman engineer who has been engaged in chemical research for more than 30 years formerly spent most of her time in the laboratory and seldom went to factories to solve practical problems. For this reason, she lacked confidence when she went to a factory last year to study a problem of production which urgently needed to be solved. The workers helped her make the equipment which she needed for the study. Some workers actively made some excellent suggestions to her. She was deeply educated by the workers' revolutionary sense of responsibility and built up her confidence in making scientific research for the sake of the revolution. Now she works with very high enthusiasm for the revolution. She is praised by the workers.

In order to make better use of the knowledge and skills of the scientists and technicians, the Party committee and the leaders at various levels of the Chemistry Research Institute encourage them to make creations boldly in the course of scientific research. An engineer proposed an item of technological innovation, which was supported by the Party organization and the broad masses. All made technical and economic comparisons between the new and the old processes, and confirmed the rationality of this proposal. Later, this engineer joined the workers and the technicians to make many experiments and succeeded in developing a new process which was in conformity with the actual needs, saving much money and rolled steel for the state.

* * *

GRAIN RESERVES

The Party Committee Should Pay Attention to the Work of Practicing Economy and Keeping Grain Reserve

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 1, 1972)

The Secretary Should Personally Take Charge

Several years ago, in making arrangements for the livelihood of the commune members, some of the leading members in our commune failed to attach enough attention to the work of practicing economy and keeping grain reserve. They one-sidedly thought that it would do as long as grain production was properly carried out and the task of grain deliveries to the State was fulfilled, for even if the work of practicing economy and keeping grain reserve was grasped, there would be little room for economy.

In 1968, a better-than-normal harvest was reaped by our commune. At that time, there existed among us the mood of one-sided optimism, and because of our satisfaction over the abundance of grain, we slackened up on the work of using grain economically and keeping grain in reserve. Consequently we had to purchase back 400,000 catties of grain from the State. This incident provided us with an education and enabled us to understand that practicing economy and keeping grain reserve was a very important job bearing on revolution, production and the livelihood of the people, which must be put on the agenda of the Party committee and grasped properly in a realistic manner.

In 1970, the Party committee of our commune passed a resolution on the need to grasp the work of practicing economy and keeping grain reserve well. The secretary of the Party committee personally went to settle at the No. 1 production team of Kuangtsung production brigade, which depended heavily on grain purchased back from the State and where the work of practicing economy and keeping grain reserve had not been properly carried out. He organized the cadres and people to develop an in-depth revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, studied advanced experiences in using grain economically and keeping grain in reserve, raised the awareness of line struggle of the cadres and masses, stirred up their zeal for revolution and production and whipped up an upsurge in the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement. With the cadres setting the pace, the commune members and the masses actively practiced economy and stocked up grain.

By means of arduous struggle on the part of the cadres and commune members, they have on the basis of developing production not only turned the tide of eight consecutive years of subsisting on grain purchased back from the State, but have also sold more than 30,000 catties of surplus grain to the State. Collective grain reserve stood at more than 7,900 catties, and it became an advanced production team in practicing economy and keeping grain reserve. The transformation of the No. 1 production team of the Kuangtsung production brigade has enabled us to taste the fruit of practicing economy and keeping grain reserve.

Since then, we have decided to assign a deputy secretary of the Party committee in charge of making arrangements for the livelihood of the commune members as well as the work of practicing economy and keeping grain reserve the whole year round, with the Party committee periodically studying the conditions, drawing up measures and solving problems.

Maintain Some Storing Every Year So That the Reserves May Increase Year by Year

In developing the work of practicing economy and keeping grain reserve, one of the problems we have often encountered is this: In bumper years grain would be carelessly frittered away and in lean years keeping reserve grain would be very difficult. In order to solve this problem, we have propagated and popularized within the sphere of the commune the experience of Aimin production brigade which for nine years without a break has been practicing economy and keeping a grain reserve.

This production brigade, under the leadership of Lin Cheng-hsün, the secretary of the Party branch, has universally set up housekeeping teams of hard work and frugality for practicing economy and keeping grain reserve, and every year, persisted in grasping autumn stocking (stocking of grain and vegetable), winter consumption (planned use of grain), spring planting (planting of early ripening produce and spring vegetable), summer gathering (gathering of various edible wild plants), and education during festivities (educating the masses to work hard, to be frugal and to guard against ostentation and waste). For the past nine years, they have collectively and individually stocked altogether 362,000 catties of reserve grain, enough to feed the commune members of the whole production brigade for a year.

In 1969, although agriculture suffered seriously from natural calamities, by mobilizing the whole production brigade, they stocked 530,000 catties of vegetable in autumn and winter as well as gathered some wild vegetable the spring and summer. That year, not only was the grain reserve untouched, but surplus seeds were also kept in reserve. The advanced deed of Aimin production brigade in practicing economy and keeping grain reserve enabled the broad masses of people in the commune to learn a very great lesson, and they all said, "We must emulate Aimin production brigade. What Aimin production brigade has done, we can also do."

Take Line As the Key Link To Strengthen Ideological Education

The problem of grain has historically been an important aspect in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the countryside. In the course of developing the work of practicing economy and keeping grain reserve, the class enemies always insidiously disseminate rumors for carrying out sabotage. Because of the effect of old ideas and habits on a section of the masses, there also existed some incorrect viewpoints on practicing economy and keeping grain reserve. We have always maintained taking the line as the key link for mobilizing the masses, and by exposing

and criticizing the fallacies of the class enemies, carried out regular ideological and political education and effectively set in motion the work of practicing economy and keeping grain reserve.

Before the National Day celebrations this year, some of the people on seeing that a bumper harvest was in sight, slackened up on the work of practicing economy and keeping grain reserve, and the seed of frittering away grain began to appear in individual localities. The various production brigades, by adopting measures in time, carried out line education. Some held remember-hardship and count-blessings meetings, while others studied further the proposal for using grain economically. Our commune also called a meeting of production brigade and production team cadres, and with "How to deal with bumper harvests" as the subject, discussed how to properly carry out the work of using grain economically a stage further and at the same time exchanged advanced experiences. Everybody is determined to succeed in "not forgetting the people of disaster areas in time of bumper harvest, not forgetting the lean years in time of bumper harvest, and not forgetting the need to practice economy in time of bumper harvest, and everyone must do the work of practicing economy and keeping grain reserve well for the revolution."

- The Party committee of Kuangk'ai commune, Yenchi hsien, Kirin Province

* * *

Food Grain Bureau of Hsishui Hsien Helps Communes and Production Brigades Increase Production and Keep Grain in Reserve Together with Other Departments

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 1, 1972)

The Food Grain Bureau of Hsishui hsien, Hupeh, conscientiously implements the policy of "Develop the economy and insure supply," and by standing at its post and turning its face to production, makes achievements in stimulating grain and edible oil production in the whole hsien.

In the spring of 1970, the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement was forging vigorously ahead in Hsishui hsien. What should food grain departments directly involved in agricultural production do to meet this new situation? Apart from doing their own work well, what else should they do?

For a time, the per-mow yield of grain in Hsishui hsien stayed between 800 to 900 catties. One of the main factors affecting the development of agricultural production was the poor quality of seeds. Upon discovering this problem, the Food Grain Bureau of the hsien organized its staff to carry out discussions conscientiously, which enabled everybody to understand that there was a great deal of work the food grain departments could do in helping the communes and production brigades with the development of food grain production.

In cooperation with agricultural and scientific research departments, they actively wrote a large number of articles on improving seed strains, practiced seed selection, propagation, retention, and use, and helped to make adjustments on their own, and within three years, seeds for the principal produce were basically changed to new strains in the whole hsien. The "Hsienfeng No. 1" and "Nungkuei" strains of rice, the "Ch'uanyu No. 7" strain of rapeseed, the "Okuang" and "Otai" strains of cotton, and the "Houtzumao" strain of soya bean, at present universally popularized in the whole hsien, have all owed their origin to the efforts of the staff of the food grain departments.

Take for example the case of introducing the "Ch'uanyu No. 7" strain in Hsishui. In 1970, the Food Grain Bureau of the hsien sent a staff member to Hualin production brigade in Chienko hsien, Szechwan, for participation in manual labor to acquaint himself with the various links of production from the growth to the harvesting, and discovered that it indeed possessed many fine traits before introducing it for trial planting. This year, the "Ch'uanyu No. 7" strain blossoms all over Hsishui, and not only is high yield obtained, but pressings from each 100 catties of rapeseed also showed an increase of 6 catties over the local "Hsishuipai" strain.

Processing is an extension of production. "To get grain and edible oil from processing" is another way of increasing grain and edible oil production. By constantly summing up and popularizing advanced experience

in the direction of processing, Hsishui Food Grain Bureau has increased the rate of output of the processed products. With regard to rapeseed alone, this year the rural communes and production brigades have increased their production of rapeseed oil by 237,300-plus catties. The poor and lower-middle peasants said in praise, "This is equivalent to increasing the per-unit area yield without any capital outlay."

For the past several years, there has been a great increase in grain production in Hsishui hsien. Proceeding from the stand of being prepared against war and being prepared against natural disasters, how to help the communes and production brigades to keep grain reserve in a big way after a bumper harvest is also an important job for the food grain departments. In order to consolidate the collective grain reserve of the communes and production brigades, they firmly insist on autumn grasping, winter storaging, and spring managing. Proceeding from harvesting, storage and consumption, they have developed a practice-economy and keep-grain-in-reserve mass movement. Several principal responsible members of the Food Grain Bureau go deep into the frontline to look for typical examples and to make summing up in time for popularization.

Tungfeng production brigade of Ch'iyang commune, by persisting in "storing some grain every year, so that the reserve will increase year by year," has in the past ten years enabled collective grain reserve to reach 510 catties per capita. Commune households have also succeeded basically in having surplus grain in every home.

Chou Hsi-hua, a poor peasant commune member of Yenmao production brigade, Yenmao commune, by upholding the belief that "tiny trickles add up to a mighty stream," has over the past 12 years economized and saved 2,139 catties of grain, as well as keeping a stock of edible oil, firewood and vegetable enough for a whole year's supply for his family. The Food Grain Bureau has in succession summed up and popularized these advanced experiences so as to set in motion the keeping of grain reserve in a big way by communes and production brigades in the whole hsien. Up to the present, the communes and production brigades in the whole hsien have a collective grain reserve of more than 52,800,000 catties, and private grain reserve of the commune members amounts to 8,870,000 catties.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Industry and Agriculture Develop Briskly in Yulin Administrative District

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 2, 1972)

(NCNA Nanning, November 30, 1972) Under the guidance of the general line of developing the national economy by "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," the CCP committee of Yulin administrative district, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, correctly handles the relationship between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, resulting in an excellent economic situation of brisk development of industry and agriculture throughout the region. In and after 1969, the average per-mow output of grain crops surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" every year. Last year, three hsien had their grain output exceed 1,000 catties per mow. Output of sugar cane, jute, tobacco, groundnuts and fruits has also increased continuously. This year, a new development has been registered in grain output and in the output of various economic crops as compared with last year, and industrial production also has surpassed the past record level.

Yulin administrative district is situated in an undulating area on the plains in southeast Kwangsi. It has rather good climate and water resources. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture was carried out penetratingly here. By 1969, after arduous struggle, the average per-mow output of grain crops surpassed the target set in the "Program." At that time, some comrades slackened their effort to grasp agricultural production, thinking that they had done almost everything to grasp agriculture and they should shift the focus to industry.

How should we approach this problem? In connection with the drawing up of a plan for economic construction, the administrative district committee organized all to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the general line for developing the national economy by "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor."

After carefully analyzing the situation of economic development in this district and summing up the historical experience in this district, all comrades understood deeply that: Per-mow output of grain has initially surpassed the "Program," but the foundation is still rather weak. Agriculture is the foundation, which must not be neglected even slightly. We should correctly handle the relationship between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, otherwise, things will develop in a way contrary to our wish.

After deep-going study and discussion, the administrative district committee achieved unified thinking and decided to go on conscientiously grasping agriculture as the foundation. The principal leading cadres of the district committee and the various hsien committees personally grasped agriculture, stepping up a district-wide upsurge in which the secretaries took

part in carrying out agriculture in a big way. In 1971, the principal manpower, materials and financial resources in the whole district were mobilized in aid of agriculture, quickly developing the construction of irrigation and water conservation projects. The area of newly-opened paddy fields increased by 70 percent as compared with that in 1970 and that of newly-reclaimed upland fields by 20 percent, 93 small hydroelectric power plants were built and the installed capacity was more than double that in 1970. Forty new power-irrigation stations were put up, with an addition of 493 diesel pumps and water turbines. In that year, grain output increased by a big margin in the whole district, despite an attack by a serious natural disaster.

The district committee organized the leading cadres at the district, hsien and commune levels to study dialectical materialism conscientiously, to criticize the metaphysical viewpoint that "production increase has come to its peak," and to sum up the advanced experience of Hsikuap'o production team and Maliutsui production team of Luch'uan hsien, Hungwei production team of Peiliu hsien and Tahsin commune of P'ingnan hsien in increasing production and achieving further increase in production.

Maliutsui production team and Hungwei production team tightly grasped deep plowing and soil improvement in the past few years and carried out farmland capital construction at a high level. Last year, their average output of grain crops reached 2,000 catties per mow. For the past ten years and more, Tahsin commune has persevered in scientific farming. Its grain output has increased incessantly and surpassed the "Program" for seven years running. Last year, its average grain output exceeded 1,300 catties per mow. This year, these communes and production teams have again increased their grain output. The practice of these communes and production teams opened the eyes of many cadres. They saw that grain output would increase incessantly providing they made the farmland capital construction a success and carried out scientific farming. This year, after the early-crop rice had been reaped, a number of the production teams were found to have yielded more than 1,000 catties per mow.

When agriculture develops, industry which serves agriculture also develops. In the past few years, acreage planted to double-cropping rice expanded continuously and the multiple-cropping index increased in the whole district, so that more and more manure was needed. The communes and production teams were mobilized to grow green manure on a big scale, and a number of small chemical fertilizer plants were newly built or developed on a former scale. Yulin administrative district had rich resources of phosphorus but the soil was deficient in phosphorus. Accordingly, phosphorous fertilizer was produced in a big way. Now, more than 50 catties of phosphorous fertilizer is applied to each mow of land. With more phosphorous fertilizer applied, the farm crops not only have thick roots and stout stalks, but also full ears and ripen early, playing a big role in resisting attacks by typhoon. To meet with the needs of the development of water conservation and hydroelectric power generation, a plan was drawn up for the production of cement, diesel engines, water pumps and power generating equipment. Apart from this, insecticide, seedling planters, hand-operated tractors, fodder grinders and rice hulling machines were produced.

At present, the district and hsien authorities have built 34 small machine works, fertilizer plants, cement factories and collieries, which directly serve agriculture. In 1971, the output of nitrogenous fertilizer produced in the whole district increased by 40 percent as compared with that of 1970, the output of phosphorous fertilizer increased by 12.4 percent, the output of insecticide increased by 33 percent, the output of cement increased by 11.5 percent, and the output of motors, seedling planters, hand-operated tractors and water pumps increased in varying degrees ranging from 6.4 to 55 percent. Supported by industry, agriculture greatly quickened its pace of construction and built up its ability to resist natural disasters.

Yulin administrative district produces sugar cane, jute, tobacco, fruits, groundnuts and a few dozen varieties of other light industrial materials in abundance. On this basis, sugar presses, canneries, jute mills, tobacco factories pulp mills, pharmaceutical plants, and breweries have been built one after another. There are now more than 600 medium-sized and small light industrial enterprises in the whole district, which are capable of turning out more than 2,000 varieties of light industrial products.

The development of light industries not only has accumulated capital for the state and activated the rural market but also has promoted production of economic crops and consolidated and developed the collective economy of communes and production teams. In the past, sugar cane, tobacco and jute were largely dispatched to other localities for processing. In particular, fresh fruits, such as lichee, lungan, pineapple and tangerine were overstocked and spoiled during the busy season due to poor communication facilities. Now, with the light industrial enterprises put up, the fresh fruits can be processed locally. Many communes and production teams make use of the hilly land to grow pineapple, tangerine and lungan. A further development has also been registered in the output of such economic crops as sugar cane, jute and tobacco. This gives an impetus to the continuous strengthening of the collective economy. Since 1971, many communes and production teams have used their accumulated funds to buy tractors, seedling planters, threshing machines and other agricultural machines.

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Party Committee of Changi Hsien Concentrates Main Energies on Leading the Masses in Carrying Out Agricultural Production on a Large Scale

- For three consecutive years, hsien-wide grain output has met the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," relatively great progress is also witnessed in forestry, stock-raising and sidelines and "small five" industries

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 29, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchow) The Party committee of Changi hsien, Kansu Province, has seriously carried out the general guideline for the development of the national economy, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." Main energies are concentrated on leading the hsien-wide people in carrying out agricultural production on a large scale. In 1970 and 1971, hsien-wide average grain output reached the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." Per-mow output and total output this year were up 10 percent respectively, compared with last year. Relatively great progress was chalked up in forestry, stock-raising and sidelines and "5 small" industries.

Changi hsien lies in the middle part of the corridor of Hohsi. Natural conditions for agricultural development are relatively favorable. But in the past, due to interference from the revisionist line, agricultural production was for long in a backward state. In 1970, the Party committee of Changi hsien summed up work experience gained and lessons learned and decided to direct the main energies of the leadership toward agriculture. Having regard to different natural conditions, the hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee divided 20 communes into four different types, each given concrete guidance by a leading hsien-level cadre assigned there on a "squat-at-a-point" basis. The hsien Party committee also cut down the number of meetings and pared non-productive expenses. To a maximum extent, manpower, material and financial resources were directed toward agricultural development.

To make a good job of agricultural production, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Changi hsien assembled specialized personnel in all fields to form an investigation and planning group. The members of this group walked more than 3,900 li in over four months to investigate fundamental conditions in various areas of the whole hsien involving agricultural seasons, crops, terrain, etc. They visited 154 typical mountain-and-river-control units and made an on-the-spot survey of 86 sites good for reservoirs, ditches, ponds, dams, electric stations and water conservation stations and 61 bends and 71 shoals good for the development of forestry, stock-raising, sidelines and fishing. The secretary of the hsien Party committee took a personal hand in the work of the investigation and planning group. Then the hsien Party committee aroused the Party organizations of

the whole hsien and the broad masses to conduct a repeated discussion on the materials garnered through the investigation and to formulate a relatively practical construction plan. From 1970, the whole hsien of Changi levelled and trimmed 270,000 mow of furrowed fields and repaired various channels and canals with a total length of over 4,360 li and built 32 reservoirs, ponds and dams.

In the energetical development of agriculture, the Party committee of Changi hsien made a point of strengthening leadership over backward communes and brigades. From the beginning of last year, the hsien Party committee transferred over 270 cadres with work experience to rural basic-level units to strengthen basic-level leadership. Concerning some communes and brigades affected by a relatively large number of problems, leading members of the hsien Party committee personally squatted at the points in question. Overhaul was carried out one by one. In 1970, of the 56 backward brigdes of the hsien overhauled, 40 underwent a basic change. Average per-mow output of 11 brigades crossed the "Yellow River" and 27 met the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

The Party committee of Changi hsien took Party line and policy education for the cadres and masses as a central link of a major agricultural effort. In the past two years, commune- and brigade-level policy study classes were held for over 3,700 terms. The number of cadres and commune members given education exceeded 200,000.

In guiding agricultural production, we must lay hold of the key link. The farmland of Changi hsien relied completely on the Hei River water for irrigation water before. As a dry spell came, the water level of the Hei River dropped and so did agricultural production.

The hsien Party committee laid hold of this main contradiction in agricultural production and made an investigation and study of water resources. From the investigation, it was realized that in the whole hsien many water sources could be tapped and utilized. Ground surface water sources were found in 25 places with an annual flow of 2,000 million cubic meters. The arable area that could be fed by yet untapped underground water accounted for 40 per cent of the total cultivable area. The hsien Party committee led the broad masses to make the fullest use of other ground surface water sources than the Hei River and launched a campaign quickly in tapping underground water.

The hsien Party committee secretary and a deputy secretary climbed up mountains and crossed ridges on several occasions to make a personal survey of mountain ditches and water sources. Last year, the whole hsien sank various types of wells totalling 1,118 in number. A bumper harvest was assured in a year of serious drought.

This year, the rainfall in Changi was relatively adequate. But to meet long-term needs, this hsien kept on carrying out irrigation projects. Early this year, 59 big wells and machine-operated wells were again sunk. Fifteen reservoirs, ponds and dams were also repaired and built. Over 2,400 li of channels and nullahs were dug and trimmed.

Because of a dry hot wind during the filling stage, spring wheat grown over a wide area in the hsien before showed a drop in production. To solve this problem, the hsien Party committee summed up the winter-wheat-increased-production experience of some communes and brigades and made gradual re-adjustments of crop arrangements in the whole hsien. The area under spring wheat was cut down and that under winter wheat expanded. This year, over 220,000 mow were sown to winter wheat. This represented 60 percent of the total area sown to summer-harvesting grain crops of the whole hsien. This reform alone can result in an annual increase in grain output of over 3,400,000 catties. Conditions are also created for a wide area under double-cropping autumn-ripening crops.

To tackle agriculture in a big way, the Party committee of Changi hsien has also organized various lines and trades in support of agricultural production. For several years, the leading cadres of industrial and communication, financial and trade, cultural and educational, health and other departments have persisted in squatting at a fixed rural point and closely linked their own professional work with the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture at selected spots.

The agricultural machine department realized that in the countryside earth-breaking was a time-consuming task, the hauling of a big-wheeled cart a laborious job and the threshing equipment backward. The department therefore turned out earth-crushing tools, 4-wheeled carts and power-operated threshing machines.

Simultaneously with the proper handling of purchase and sales work, the agricultural and sideline company procured a large supply of fruit saplings, sunflower seed and weaving and knitting machines and tools to help communes and brigades in the energetic development of multiple undertakings. Every year the banks persisted in transferring cadres to help communes and brigades in the training of financial and accounting personnel and help the proper operation and management of people's communes.

Last year, this hsien suffered a dry spell rarely witnessed in history. All lines and trades energetically plunged into the anti-drought struggle. This hsien also newly built and expanded agricultural tool factories, machine-building and maintenance factories, iron works, phosphorous fertilizer factories, cement works and other "5-small" industries. A network of farm machine repairing points at hsien- and commune-level was established.

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IRRIGATION

Northwest China Hsien Build Irrigation System in Yellow River Gorge

(NCNA-English Sining, Nov. 30, 1972)

1,000 commune members of hui, tibetan and han nationalities in northwest china's chinghai province have set up two power generating units, put up four high tension transmission lines and completed five power-driven irrigation stations in a deep gorge in the upper reaches of the yellow river since october 1969. the work is done with the assistance of engineers and technicians sent by the state.

this is part of the local people's effort to build a 3,750 kw hydro-electric power station, erect seven high tension transmission lines totalling 110 kilometres and construct 31 power irrigation stations. when completed, the project will elevate yellow river water dozens of metres to irrigate 4,000 hectares of farmland.

the gorge is located on the border of the hualung hui autonomous county and chientsa county in the huangnan tibetan autonomous chou. in old china, the poor peasants were cruelly exploited and oppressed by the reactionary ruling classes. the river was not harnessed. large tracts of fertile land lay idle and the reclaimed cropland gave very low yields. many people had to flee famine.

after liberation, the peasants of hui, tibetan and han nationalities embarked on socialist collectivization and undertook water conservancy projects on yellow river tributaries.

to speed up economic development in the minority areas, the people's government sent technicians to survey the river and decided to give state aid for a hydro-electric power station with irrigation stations in the gorge. the local peasants displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard work and overcame many difficulties in building the project.

just as tibetan and hui commune members from chientsa county were racing against time to pour concrete for the foundation of the dam in march 1970, the yellow river began to thaw. one snowy night river water carrying big ice floes broke into the cofferdam and shattered the wooden trough designed to handle excess water, threatening the unfinished foundation as well as machinery. the hui and han commune members in hualung county two kilometres away rushed to the site and joined the dam builders in fighting the oncoming water and ice. they worked 24 hours on end to strengthen the cofferdam, repair the spillway trough and finish pouring the concrete for the foundation. as soon as the foundation had been laid, the river was in spate.

some eighty hui commune members of hualung county often lost their bearings while putting up high-voltage transmission lines on a fog-blanketed mountain 3,000 meters above sea level in chientsa county. local tibetans assigned two of their best experienced herdsmen to act as guides. one night another thirteen hui people got lost in a forest, and when they at last emerged thirsty and hungry, it was already dawn. a tibetan herdsman saw them and invited them to his home for refreshment and rest. then he led the huis back to their work site.

with the project in partial operation, the tibetan, hui and han peoples in four communes in hualung and chientsa counties now have electric lighting in their homes the first time. when yellow river water was first lifted to irrigate their fields, the local people, in their bright national costumes, danced and sang to their heart's content. they said excitedly: "the yellow river has been flowing downstream for thousands of years and we never dreamed of seeing the water flow uphill. now we have it, thanks to the wise leadership of chairman mao and the communist party exclamation"

the watered fields in yashihga production brigade yielded 25 per cent more grain this year than in 1971, averaging 4.7 tons per hectare.

APPLE GROWING

Northeast China Peasant Evolves New Pruning Method

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 30, 1972)

applying chairman mao's philosophical thinking to his work, a 69-year-old peasant in liaoning province has worked out a pruning method that raises apple yield. it has been popularized in apple-growing areas throughout china.

chang chin-hou is a member of the tehliszu people's commune which has increased the number of apple trees ten times since liberation. the commune now annually produces more than 10,000 tons of apples as against several hundred tons in the past. chang chin-hou has become a research worker in a fruit research institute.

in a recent "people's daily" article, chang chin-hou says, "the instability of fruit yields had long been a problem with us. trees bear more fruit one year, and less another. we call them 'heavy-crop years' and 'light-crop years.'

"with this problem in mind, i started experimenting with 18 kuokuang apple trees in 1958. but all my efforts brought no results. was this really an unsolvable problem?

"i studied chairman mao's works. chairman mao says, 'if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice. after he fails, he draws his lessons, corrects his ideas to make them correspond to the laws of the external world, and can thus turn failure into success.' this gave me food for thought.

"the party organization and commune members told me to go ahead with the experiments. members of the provincial, municipal and county agricultural scientific institutes and professors of the shenyang agricultural college helped me with technical guidance. i set to and carefully observed the apple trees, the entire process of budding, blossoming, and fruiting. i pondered over what i got and asked those more experienced when anything puzzled me. thus i gradually understood why there are heavy and light-crop years and how nutrients are distributed to different parts of the tree at various times. when more nourishment goes to boost the growth of a tree, there will be a light-crop year. when more nourishment serves fruiting, there will be a heavy-crop year.

"i pruned the trees to control the distribution of nutrients and reduce the contradiction between growth and fruiting. in a heavy-crop year there were many buds, so i thinned the fruit-spurs to set aside an adequate amount of nutrients for growth. at the same time i left more non-fruiting shoots or pruned them lightly to delay budding so that they would become fruit-spurs the next year. in a light-crop year i kept all the blossoms and thinned out as many non-fruiting shoots as i thought fit. in this way i conserved more nutrients for fruiting.

"through repeated practice, other peasants and i worked out a method for controlling the heavy and light crop years by keeping three groups of branches on a rotation basis: one group for stepping up tree-growth, another for bearing fruit, a third group for initiating more blossoms in the next year. as a result, there are no longer heavy and light crop years in our commune. our apple yield remains stable, with an ever-growing harvest each year.

"facts testify that there are things we do not yet understand but nothing is beyond knowing if we keep on studying. so long as we adhere to materialist dialectics and work hard, it is possible to control heavy and light crop years."

chang chin-hou, a national model peasant, did not stop at this point. apple trees younger than 14 years bore scanty fruit, and there were more than a hundred thousand such trees in the commune. he wanted to make them bear more fruit. he visited quite a number of orchards and observed countless trees. "i discovered that young trees not properly pruned bear fruit late," he said, "because the branches run wild, wasting nutrient."

"growth and fruiting are the two opposites of a contradiction. the principal aspect of the contradiction is the growth of the young tree, which should be maintained. but is it practicable to control the vigorous growth by pruning, thus encouraging earlier fruiting?

the party organization supported my idea and set aside a tract of land for experiments. a scientific research group was formed of technicians from the commune, production brigades and production teams. we toured orchards far and near and inspected tens of thousands of young apple trees. we carefully analysed the impact of various kinds of pruning on growth and fruiting.

"we finally worked this way: allow young trees to grow freely up to the fifth year. then remove the growing branches and trim those with flowers later. fix main branches at wide angles with strings to give the tree ample sunlight.

"the results were good. for example, a six-year-old kuokuang apple tree started bearing, and four years later it yielded about 60 kilogrammes. in addition, it grew vigorously. facts prove that if we prune and tend young apple trees well, they can bear fruit sooner."

chang chin-hou ends up his story with the following words: "how did we achieve this success over the past two decades? we persisted in scientific experiments in line with chairman mao's teachings. the party organizations offered me, an ordinary peasant, good facilities for making scientific experiments, and made me visit other places to learn advanced experience. they helped me set up an experimental orchard and sent a college man to assist me. i'm determined to achieve still greater success under the guidance of chairman mao's teaching: 'the movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice.'"

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Modernizing Ancient City

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Nov. 30, 1972)

the 1971 industrial output value of chengtu, capital of szechwan province, is 44 times the 1949 figure.

this former consumer city has become a growing manufacturing centre. education, municipal construction and transport service have marched forward hand in hand, along with the improving living conditions of the labouring people.

located in a rich farming area with a warm climate, chengtu is served by the ancient tuchiang weir irrigation system. the city was first built in the chin dynasty (221-206 b.c.), but it had only a few factories before liberation, while being the official residence of 5,000 bureaucrats, landlords, warlords and rich merchants. the labouring people lived in poverty.

the people led by the communist party began to rehabilitate the city's economy immediately after liberation in december 1949. the progress was especially remarkable in 1958 when the people built more factories, schools, stores and theatres under the guidance of the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism".

the city now has plants producing iron and steel, machinery, electricity, chemicals, building materials, textiles and consumer goods. once unable to make such simple items as tooth-paste and locks, chengtu now has 300 factories and workshops turning out about 3,000 varieties of consumer goods. many former housewives are working in neighbourhood-run factories.

one of the city's machine-building works is the red flag engineering plant, which produces giant hydraulic transmission loading machines, bulldozers, cranes, earth movers and other machines. the forerunner of this plant was a small iron workshop manned by only nine people in the early post-liberation days.

a modern textile industry turning out one-fifth of all the cotton fabric used in szechwan province has been established in the city, which had only three small textile mills formerly. the city's silk industry was dying out before liberation. it has been rejuvenated with the establishment of new silk mills, whose products are sold both at home and abroad.

buses and trams shuttle on the broad streets of this city with no bus service in the past. the bus lines in the urban and suburban areas extend over 250 kilometres.

there are now over thirty colleges and technical schools. hua hsi university, which was founded at the beginning of the century, has now become szechwan medical college. it has graduated 12 times more students since liberation than it did in all the previous years.

the city has become much neater with the laying of hundreds of kilometres of drains and sewage mains.

thousands of people, who slept on pavements and lived in shanties under reactionary kuomintang rule, have moved into new government-built housing. the built-up area of the city is now more than three times that before liberation. tap water, which was sold in seven places formerly, is available in all the city's districts.

after liberation, the people's government set up a special organization to take care of the numerous sites of historical interest in chengtu. the residence where tu fu, a famous poet of the tang dynasty (618-907) lived, has been renovated by the people's government and is now a museum of his works and portraits.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Multi-National Southwest China People Unite to Build Border Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1972)

people of different nationalities in southwest china are making concerted efforts in building the border areas.

the kuomintang reactionaries created splits among the minority nationalities before liberation as part of its national discrimination. the nationalities living on the borders of yunnan, kweichow and kwangsi did not have much contact, and they even fought among themselves.

the chinese communist party follows a policy of national equality. since liberation, the minority people have ironed out their differences. they are living in harmony, supporting and learning from each other.

an example is the "unity power station" which was built by chuang, puyi and yi people at the confluence of three rivers.

the nanpan, toyi and chiulung rivers before liberation were controlled by local landlords and despots. the labouring people had to pay even for drinking water.

the great proletarian cultural revolution fired the socialist enthusiasm of the multi-national people. members of the tungli people's commune in kweichow province, the tashuiching people's commune in yunnan province and the mapang people's commune in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region started to build the power station.

a puyi commune member worked as carpenter, mason and plasterer. in one night he made the rivets needed to install the water turbine, which would otherwise have been gotten from other parts of the country.

members of the pingchai production brigade in kwangsi transported aluminium wire from 60 kilometres away. the brigade also helped a neighbouring one in yunnan province with electric poles.

the builders vied with each other to do difficult jobs. winter on the high plateau is cold, although it is near the tropics. they kept on working in cold water.

with the help of neighbouring counties, they completed the power station and then built another one, which showed their revolutionary spirit of hard work. the production brigades now use electricity to light their houses, process grain and irrigate the fields.

the pingchai brigade farmed scientifically and started growing two rice crops a year. this was an achievement on the high plateau. two neighbouring brigades in yunnan and kweichow provinces sent people to learn from pingchai. the poor and lower-middle peasants passed on their experience and gave them half a ton of fine seeds. the two brigades started experiments and pingchai sent people to help. their efforts were successful.

the kaochai brigade in yunnan developed a diversified economy. one of its leaders went to the miyangtien brigade in kweichow to explain the experience and brought it oil tea saplings. the kweichow people developed side-occupations and increased their income.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Army Football Team Leaves Kwangchow for Changsha

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 30, 1972)

the "partisan" football team of the albanian people's army led by gani berberi left here for changsha by train yesterday.

it was given a warm send-off at the railway station by yu hou-teh, leading member of a department concerned, and local sportsmen.

the football team arrived here from shanghai by air on the 26th, and was honoured at a banquet given in the evening by the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army. present at the banquet were hsiao yuan-li, lin li-ming and other leading members of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

the guest team met the kwangtung provincial team in a friendly match on the 28th and won 2:0. leading members of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and the provincial revolutionary committee watched the match. the footballers of both countries showed fine sportsmanship and skill, drawing round after round of applause from the tens of thousands of spectators.

on the evening of the 28th, the members of the albanian football team and other albanian comrades in kwangchow held a get-together with artists and sportsmen of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and the province. in an atmosphere of unity and gayety, the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms celebrated the 60th anniversary of the independence of albania and the 28th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

while in kwangchow, the albanian footballers visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in 1926 and the chinese export commodities fair and went sight-seeing in the city.

China-Albania Friendship People's Commune Marks Albanian Independence and Liberation Anniversaries

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1972)

members of the china-albania friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking got together with comrades from the albanian embassy here this evening to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the independence and 28th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

the seat of the commune was today decorated with streamers reading "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and albania" and other slogans. the village rang with "pick in one hand, and rifle in the other" and other albanian songs. when ambassador xhorxhi robo and his wife, counsellor jovan andoni and other albanian comrades arrived with their children, they were warmly welcomed by leading members of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the chinese foreign ministry and the commune revolutionary committee, including hsiang chien, li ting-chuan, wang ming-hsiu, shih lin-feng, chang shih-ta, cheng hsing-ho and cheng chao as well as commune members and their children.

the albanian comrades and commune members together saw the colour documentary "our hearts are closely linked -- china tour of the ballet troupe of the albanian opera theatre."

the comrades-in-arms of the two countries then dined together. they had a cordial chat, stressing the unbreakable militant friendship forged by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha. children from the embassy sang revolutionary albanian and chinese songs in the albanian and chinese languages.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Leave Wuhan for Peking

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Nov. 29, 1972)

cambodian prime minister and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests wound up their visit to wuhan and left for peking by special train this afternoon.

ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia and cambodian envoys to foreign countries who are accompanying the prime minister on the visit also left by the same train.

the guests were seen off at the railway station by pan chen-wu, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife feng kuang-chin; kung ching-teh, deputy commander of the wuhan units of the chinese people's liberation army; fu chuan-tso, commander of the wuhan air force; chang hung, political commissar of the p.l.a. hupeh provincial command; jao hsing-li, liang jen-kuei and chu yeh-kuei, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; and han ning-fu and wang ke-wen, vice-chairmen of the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling left wuhan with the guests.

while in wuhan, prime minister and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished guests visited the wuhan iron and steel company and went boating on the east lake.

Cambodian Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1972)

cambodian prime minister and madame penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary wound up their visit to southern china and arrived here by special train this morning.

arriving by the same train were madame sarin chhak, wife of the minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia; ministers chau seng, chan youran and chea san; minister keat chhon and his wife; minister thiounn prasith; and a number of cambodian envoys to foreign countries who had accompanied the prime minister and madame penn nouth on the visit.

they were met at the railway station by comrades yeh chien-ying, chi teng-kuei, teng ying-chao, keng piao, han nien-lung, lin chia-mei, han hsu, wang chen, liang feng and sun hao.

present were ministers thiounn mumm and ngo hou of the r.g.n.u.c., vice-minister and madame van piny, and koam leang hac, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the kingdom of cambodia in peking.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling, who accompanied the distinguished cambodian guests on the visit, arrived by the same train.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Cargo Ship Handed Over to Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Colombo, Nov. 29, 1972)

a chinese cargo ship "huang yan" was handed over to the sri lanka government by chinese ambassador ma tzu-ching on behalf of the chinese government yesterday in accordance with the loan agreement signed between the two countries earlier this month.

kalugalla, sri lanka minister of shipping and tourism accepted the ship on behalf of his government and renamed the ship "lanka kanthi".

prime minister mrs. bandaranaike inspected the ship on november 23.

the ceremony was held on board of ship which began with the playing of the national anthems of the two countries. minister kalugalla and ambassador ma tzu-ching then lit up a sri lanka traditional oil lamp amid hand clapping and blowing of shells. speaking at the ceremony, the minister and the ambassador expressed the wish that the profound friendship between the people of the two countries will grow daily.

present at the ceremony were colvin de silva, minister of plantation industry, r.d. senanayake, vice-minister of planning and employment, commodore hunter, commander of the sri lanka navy and other government officials.

on the evening of november 27, ambassador ma tzu-ching gave a dinner aboard the ship in honour of sri lanka guests. minister kalugalla, minister of foreign and internal trade illangaratne, minister of finance n.m. perera, minister colvin de silva, vice-minister r.d. senanayake, and other government officials were present. the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Jen-min Jih-pao Warmly Greets Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Chad

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today under the title "greet the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and chad". the editorial reads:

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of chad have, after friendly consultations, decided to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors. this conforms with the common desire of the peoples of the two countries. on this we express our warm congratulations.

the people of chad have a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggles. they achieved independence in 1960 as a result of protracted and unremitting struggle against imperialism and colonialism. since then, the government and people of chad have carried on the fight to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and to develop the national economy.

both china and chad are countries of the third world. the peoples of both countries suffered from imperialist aggression and oppression in the past and are faced with the common tasks of struggle now. the two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in their common struggle. the chinese government and people support the chad government and people in their just struggle. the announcement of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries now not only conforms with the common interests of the two countries but also manifests the deep friendship between the chinese people and the hundreds of millions of african people.

we have consistently maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal in international affairs. we hold that every country or nation has its merits. the affairs of a given country must be handled by its own people while the affairs of the world must be handled by all the countries of the world through joint discussions, and one or two superpowers are definitely not allowed to monopolize the international affairs. we are firmly opposed to the power politics and hegemony of big nations bullying small ones or strong nations bullying weak ones. it is on this basis that we have established diplomatic relations with most of the african countries.

the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people. taiwan province is an inalienable part of the chinese territory. the compatriots in taiwan are our blood brothers. all plots to create so-called "two chinas," "one china, one taiwan," "one china, two governments"

or other similar preposterous designs are against the historical trend and doomed to failure. we are determined to liberate our territory taiwan province. our compatriots in taiwan will certainly return to the embrace of the motherland.

the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and chad has opened broad prospects for friendly co-operation between the two countries. with the joint efforts of the governments and peoples of the two countries, the friendship between china and chad is bound to develop steadily hereafter on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Health Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 30, 1972)

the egyptian health delegation led by prof. mahmoud mohamed mahfouz, egyptian minister of health, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

it was seen off at the airport by lo yi, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of local departments and representatives of shanghai medical circles. present were yen chun, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, and mostafa a. fahmy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the egyptian embassy in peking, who accompanied the delegation on its visit.

during their stay in shanghai, the egyptian guests visited the juichin hospital and the no. 6 people's hospital and were welcomed by medical workers.

at the juichin hospital, the guests inquired about the treatment of extensive burns and then visited the burns ward. at the no. 6 people's hospital they met two workers who had their severed fingers successfully replanted and have gone back to work. the egyptian friends congratulated the chinese medical workers on their achievements.

the egyptian friends also visited the shanghai medical apparatus plant, the pharmaceutical factory, the machiao people's commune and a children's palace.

the delegation arrived in shanghai from peking on november 27. that evening it was honoured at a banquet given by wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. at the banquet filled with friendly atmosphere, wang hsiu-chen and mahfouz toasted the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the people and medical workers of china and egypt.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Leading Members of French National Assembly Friendship Group

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 28, 1972)

chinese ambassador to france huang chen gave a banquet in the chinese embassy here this evening in honour of the leading members of the france-china friendship group of the french national assembly.

alain peyrefitte, president of the permanent bureau of the group and president of the committee of cultural, family and social affairs of the french national assembly, and madame peyrefitte were present at the banquet.

also present were six vice-presidents of the permanent bureau of the group: president of the foreign affairs committee of the national assembly jean de broglie and madame broglie; president of the finance, economics and plan committee of the national assembly maurice papon and madame papon; member of the national assembly vincent ansquer; member of the national assembly franck cazenave; member of the national assembly paul duraffour and madame duraffour; and member of the national assembly gabriel peronnet.

also present were two secretaries of the permanent bureau of the group: member of the national assembly albert marcenet and madame marcenet and member of the national assembly hubert rochet and madame rochet.

chu lin, counsellor, yu meng-hsin, cultural counsellor, and other diplomats of the chinese embassy in france were also present.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. ambassador huang chen and president alain peyrefitte drank to the steady growth of the friendly relations between the two countries.

the chinese films "new archaeological discovery" and "shashihyu" were shown at the end of the banquet.

French Professors Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1972)

prof. pierre aigrain, general delegate of the general delegation of scientific and technical research of france, and prof. hubert curien, general director of the national centre of scientific research of france, concluded their friendly visit in peking. prof. aigrain left here by train today for a tour of nanking, suchou and shanghai before going home. prof. curien flew to kwangchow yesterday for a visit and will then leave for home.

they were seen off at peking airport by wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of various departments and chinese scientists, including shih ju-wei, wang teh-chao, pan chun and chu yung-hsing.

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets French Personages

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1972)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this afternoon met with the visiting group of french personages led by madame irene de lipkowski. they had a friendly conversation.

present were leading members of chinese organizations, including ting hsueh-sung, hu shu-tu, li en-chiu and liu kuang-ya.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung Gives Banquet for Working-Level Delegation of Japanese Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1972)

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the working-level delegation of the japanese government led by fumihiko togo, deputy vice-minister for foreign affairs.

members of the delegation attending the banquet were hiromichi miyazaki, director-general of the economic affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; yogoro komatsu, director of the international trade bureau of

the japanese ministry of international trade and industry; kazuo yasufuku, deputy director-general of the fisheries agency of the ministry of agriculture and forestry; michiya matsukawa, deputy director-general of the international finance bureau of the ministry of finance; shozo harada, counsellor of the secretariat of the minister of transportation; and others.

also present were yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and others.

han nien-lung and fumihiko togo toasted further development of the relations between china and japan and the friendship between the people of the two countries.

present were liu hsi-wen, assistant minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments of the foreign ministry, the ministry of foreign trade, the ministry of agriculture and forestry, the ministry of communications and other departments, including han hsu, wang hsiao-yun, hsi yeh-sheng, liu yun-chou, kao ming-ching, hsiao feng, wu hsueh-yi, chen shu-tzu, wang ping-yu, wu shu-tung, chen kang, liu hua and shih chih-yi.

Chinese Electricity Study Group Leaves Japan for Canada

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 30, 1972)

the chinese electricity study group with chia ke as leader and wang tzu-yi and wang hou-shan as deputy leaders concluded its visit to japan and left here for canada by air yesterday.

the study group arrived in japan on october 28 at the invitation of the hitachi, ltd., the tokyo shibaura electric co. ltd., the mitsubishi electric corporation, the fuji electric co. ltd., the meidensha electric mfg. co. ltd., and the yaskawa electric mfg. co. ltd.

during its stay in japan, the study group visited more than ten cities including tokyo, kobe, osaka, kitachi, hiroshima and nagasaki. it visited power and heavy machinery plants, research institutions and many historical places of interest.

before its departure, the group gave a reception for the japanese friends of electric and other circles, thanking them for their warm hospitality.

among the more than 300 people present at the reception were kenichiro komai, executive director of the hitachi ltd., and teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan association for the promotion of international trade. kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, were also present.

Economic Circles Delegation of Okinawa Prefecture of Japan Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1972)

a 15-member delegation of economic circles of the okinawa prefecture of japan arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. advisor to the delegation is matsusho miyazato and delegation leader is sosei gushiken.

they were greeted at the airport by wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of chinese organizations, including chou chi, chin li, fang ying, li chien-min and liang wan-cheng.

also present were japanese friends in peking, yoshikiyo hyodo and hiroaki kitamura.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Trade Agreement between Chinese and Lebanese Governments Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1972)

a trade agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of lebanon was signed here this evening.

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and lebanese foreign minister khalyl abou hamad signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1972)

khalyl abou hamad, foreign minister of the republic of lebanon, and mrs. hamad gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, and leading members of chinese departments tsao ke-chiang, kao chien-chung and wang ming-chun.

present were george hatem and su fei.

also present were lebanese ambassador to china e.j. boustany and mrs. boustany and the party of the lebanese foreign minister.

hamad and chi peng-fei spoke at the banquet which was filled with a friendly atmosphere. they wished the friendly cooperation between lebanon and china and the friendship between the people of the two countries would be strengthened.

Lebanese Foreign Minister and Mrs. Hamad Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1972)

lebanese foreign minister khalyl abou hamad, mrs. hamad and his party left peking this morning by special plane for a visit to southern china.

seeing them off at the airport were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, and his wife hsu han-ping, vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua and leading members of departments concerned.

foreign minister hamad and his wife are accompanied on their visit to southern china by tsao ke-chiang, director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and e.j. boustany, lebanese ambassador to china.

present were mrs. boustany, diplomatic envoys of the arab countries to china and the deputy head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Kathmandu for Home

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Nov. 29, 1972)

the chinese government delegation led by chang pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, left here for home yesterday morning after a friendly visit to nepal.

present at the airport to see off the delegation were hom bahadur shrestha, state minister of law and justice, water and power, krishna raj rajbhandary, secretary of water and power, shanker krishna malla, chief engineer of the electricity department, and bishwa pradhan, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry.

present also were bhuban lal pradhan, chairman of the nepal-china cultural association, siddhi charan shrestha, chairman of the nepal peace council, prem bahadur kansakar, vice-chairman of the nepal-china friendship association, and other nepalese friends.

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih was also present.

before its departure, the chinese government delegation greeted at the airport nepalese prime minister bista and his wife as they returned from a friendly visit to china. prime minister bista had a friendly conversation with vice-minister chang pin.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Li Hsien-nien, Han Nien-lung Meet Korean Friendship Tourists' Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the korean friendship tourists' group. leader of the group is ri pae jim, a departmental director of the ministry of chemical industry, and deputy leader is kim taek ryul, a deputy departmental director of the ministry of common education.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, was present.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations, including lu wei-chao, yang kung-su, li chuan-chung and hsing jen-hsien.

Chinese Friendship Tourists' Group Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1972)

a chinese friendship tourists' group with wang lu-ming as leader and pai yu-lan as deputy leader left here by train today for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

it was seen off at the railway station by leading members of organizations concerned li chuan-chung and chu ping-yi.

present was li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here.

Korean Vegetables Study Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1972)

a vegetables study group from the democratic people's republic of korea arrived here by train today. head of the group is hong jang su, vice-chairman of the commission for rural economy under the municipality of pyongyang, and deputy head is ho ryun, vice director of the agricultural department of the pyongyang municipal committee of the korean workers' party.

present at the railway station to meet the korean comrades were chang yung-li, chinese vice-minister of commerce, and leading members of departments concerned lin po-ching and chen chen-chi. also present were jon dong su, commercial counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

vice-minister chang yung-li gave a banquet for the korean comrades this evening.

TERRIRORIAL WATERS

Peruvian International Law Specialist Denounces USSR, USA for Opposing Maritime Right to 200-Mile Limit

(NCNA-English Lima, Nov. 28, 1972)

raul ferrero, noted peruvian specialist on international law, has pointed out recently that big powers of the world are united in opposing peru's stand on 200 nautical miles of territorial sea and that among them are the soviet union and the united states.

ferrero was addressing the second conference of fishing workers of peru which closed on november 24.

he said that peru's stand on the right to 200 nautical miles of territorial sea limit was derived from the necessity to survival and hence irrefutable. he stressed that such stand was sustained by the necessity of 14 million peruvians who lived on fishing.

he pointed out that for the united states and the soviet union, their interest in opposing the 200-mile limit also lay in the navigation of their warships and in air space.

Ecuadorian Students Demonstrate Against Piracy of US Fishing Boats

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1972)

several hundred ecuadorian students held a demonstration in guayaquil recently in protest against the repeated violations by u.s. fishing boats of ecuador's right to 200-nautical-mile territorial sea since november 12, according to a report from quito.

the federation of secondary school students appealed to all patriotic forces to repudiate the piracy of the u.s. monopolies".

the demonstrators marched past guayaquil's main streets, shouting: "long live state sovereignty exclamation" "down with yankee imperialism exclamation"

the national federation of maritime workers and dockers of ecuador issued a statement expressing "support for the capture of u.s. piratical boats, rejection of the u.s. government's economic blackmail, and support for the just struggle of the chilean, ecuadorian and peruvian governments to defend the right to 200-mile territorial sea".

commenting on the capture of u.s. fishing boats, ecuadorian television commentator carlos cortez called for "a change from a defensive attitude of simply capturing those piratical boats that intruded into our territorial sea, to an offensive policy such as the formation of a state fishing company that permits the state a positive beneficiary with its own maritime resources."

Peruvian President Reaffirms Defense of 200 Nautical Mile Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1972)

president juan velasco has declared that peru will defend at all costs her 200 nautical mile territorial waters, according to a lima report quoting the peruvian daily bulletin.

the statement was made when president velasco received delegations from a number of latin american countries recently.

he said that peru will not allow herself, a country fighting for economic independence and for shaking off under-development, to become a victim of powerful countries which use their fleets to plunder the fish in her waters.

"we demand that we be treated on an equal footing by all countries, big or small," the president said.

CHINA AND UN

Hsieh Hua Meets UN Official

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1972)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with r. salas, executive director of the united nations fund for population activities, and his special assistant s.l. tan.

present at the meeting were leading members of organizations concerned, including li chuan-chung, chu ping-yi and tai chih-chao.

Huang Hua Reiterates China's Principled Stand on Question of Admission of "Bangladesh" into UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 29, 1972)

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation to the united nations, at the plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly this afternoon reiterated the chinese government's principled stand on the simultaneous adoption without vote of two parallel resolutions, one calling for the implementation of security council resolution 307 and the return of prisoners of war by the parties concerned, the other hoping that "bangladesh" will be admitted to membership in the united nations at an early date.

the full text of huang hua's speech reads:

the chinese delegation has repeatedly stated its principled stand on the question of the admission of "bangladesh" into the united nations both in the security council and at the plenary meeting of the general assembly. that is: pending the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and the security council and a reasonable settlement of the issues between india and pakistan and between pakistan and "bangladesh", "bangladesh" is not qualified for membership in the united nations. this principled stand of the chinese delegation is in full accord with the spirit of the u.n. charter. it has been clear-cut and consistent.

chapter two of the u.n. charter has made explicit stipulations with regard to the qualifications of membership: applicants for membership in the united nations must, "in the judgement of the organization", be "able and willing to carry out these obligations" contained in the charter in order to become qualified as members of the united nations. it goes without saying that the application of any state for membership in the united nations can only, and must be considered in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions.

as you may all recall, at the plenary meeting of its 26th session on december 7 last year, the u.n. general assembly adopted with an overwhelming majority of 104 votes a resolution co-sponsored by algeria, argentina and 32 other countries, calling for ceasefire and troop withdrawal on the south asian sub-continent. subsequently, the security council adopted a resolution with a great majority of 13 votes, calling on all those concerned to cease fire and withdraw their troops as soon as practicable from all areas of conflict, including jammu and kashmir, and calling on all those concerned to release and repatriate the prisoners of war without delay in observance of the geneva conventions of 1949. "all those concerned" referred to in the resolution certainly include "bangladesh",

which is now applying for membership in the united nations. therefore, the two resolutions mentioned above are important resolutions directly concerning "bangladesh". in view of the foregoing, the question of "bangladesh"'s application should in no way be discussed in deviation from the above two important resolutions.

nearly a year has passed now since the adoption of the two resolutions, and yet the indian government has thus far failed to withdraw all its troops to its own territory. what is more, in collaboration with the "bangladesh" authorities, the indian government has continued to detain more than 90,000 pakistan prisoners and civilians, refusing to release and repatriate them. the "bangladesh" authorities even insist on bringing the pakistan prisoners of war to trial. they have all along unwarrantedly rejected the reasonable proposal repeatedly put forward by president bhutto of pakistan for holding meetings between the two sides unconditionally. since the "bangladesh" authorities, at the instigation of their behind-the-scenes supporters, have refused to implement the important resolutions of the general assembly and the security council directly concerning them, how can it be asserted that they are "able and willing" to carry out the obligations contained in the charter? how can it be asserted that they are qualified for membership in the united nations?

however, back in last august, the soviet union and india raised the question of the admission of "bangladesh" in the security council when the above important u.n. resolutions remained unimplemented, and rejected the reasonable views of the representatives of china and many other council members for postponing the consideration. they pressed for a vote on the question. these arbitrary acts of imposition on their part have aroused the strong dissatisfaction of many delegations and forced the chinese delegation to use the veto. following that, some people again tried to use the general assembly to exert political pressure on the chinese delegation and other justice-upholding countries. this is certainly impermissible.

the soviet government has played a most ignominious role in the development of the situation on the south asian sub-continent. the tension in the sub-continent was created solely by the soviet union. in august last year, the soviet government concluded with the indian government a so-called treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation in which is in essence an aggressive treaty of military alliance. subsequently, the soviet government directly supported and abetted the indian government in unleashing armed aggression against pakistan, thus dismembering a sovereign state. after the war, they have colluded with the "bangladesh" authorities in illegally detaining more than 90,000 prisoners of war and civilians as "hostages" for blackmail and threat against pakistan, a victim of aggression, and

tried to force her to make concessions on the question of jammu and kashmir, in an attempt to swallow the whole of jammu and kashmir. this is indeed bullying people too much. one may ask: which sovereign state, in the position of pakistan, could tolerate such humiliation? could any justice-upholding countries permit them to continue their evil-doing like this? are not people talking about "humanitarianism" day in and day out? how can people remain indifferent and watch the more than 90,000 prisoners of war and civilians of a member state long detained in concentration camps and subjected to continued slaughter?

people had expected that in order to relax the tension on the south asian sub-continent, the parties concerned there would truly implement the relevant u.n. resolutions and arrive at a reasonable settlement of the issues between them through consultations on an equal footing by getting rid of outside interference. however, the soviet government has done its utmost to encourage the indian government and the "bangladesh" authorities to refuse to implement the relevant resolutions of the general assembly and the security council, and tried by every possible means to obstruct a genuine reconciliation between pakistan and "bangladesh". on the other hand, it has pressed for the admission of "bangladesh" into the united nations before the implementation of the relevant u.n. resolutions. obviously, the soviet government's intention is to aggravate the tension on the south asian sub-continent and continue to create confusion so as to seek gains therefrom and further the expansion of its spheres of influence in the south asian sub-continent and the indian ocean. now it is clear to all that the soviet government is by no means concerned about whether or not "bangladesh" can be admitted into the united nations, but is trying to use the question as a means for political blackmail.

the united nations should be an organ upholding justice on the international arena. now that the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations have been restored, we are duty bound to stand firmly together with all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples to defend the just cause of various peoples, safeguard the national independence and sovereignty of all countries, defend world peace and firmly oppose certain people's attempt to use the united nations as a tool for practising power politics and hegemony. it is the character of new china to uphold principles and stand for justice and reason. what china seeks in the south asian sub-continent is simply the promotion of a reasonable settlement of the issues between the parties concerned through consultations on an equal footing. china stands for postponing the consideration of the admission of "bangladesh" into the united nations and firmly opposes the soviet government's plot on this matter, for the very purpose of defending the principles of the u.n. charter and urging the parties concerned on the south asian sub-continent to implement the relevant resolutions of the general assembly and security council.

thus leading to a relaxation of tension. this is the demand of the entire people on the sub-continent.

we are not fundamentally opposed to the admission of "bangladesh" into the united nations. china has always cherished profound friendly sentiments for the people of east bengal. we hope that the "bangladesh" authorities will make their own decisions independently and meet with the pakistan leaders at an early date so as to reach a reasonable settlement of the issues between pakistan and "bangladesh", thus demonstrating that it is a truly independent state. however, china cannot agree to the admission of "bangladesh" under the present circumstances, that is, before the important u.n. resolutions are implemented by the parties concerned and a reasonable settlement of the issues between india and pakistan and between pakistan and "bangladesh" is reached.

now thanks to the efforts of many justice-upholding countries, the general assembly has surmounted the unreasonable obstructions put up by the soviet delegation at the last moment and decided on the simultaneous adoption without vote of two parallel resolutions under the item of "admission of new members", one calling for the implementation of security council resolution 307 and the return of prisoners of war by the parties concerned, the other hoping that "bangladesh" will be admitted to membership in the united nations at an early date. and in his statement, the president of the general assembly has pointed out clearly that the above two resolutions adopted simultaneously are interdependent. this has foiled the scheme of the soviet government and clearly shows that only when the relevant security council resolution is implemented and the illegally detained pakistan prisoners and civilians are released and repatriated, will it be possible to consider the admission of "bangladesh" into the united nations. the chinese delegation hopes that the parties concerned will truly and speedily implement the relevant resolutions of the general assembly and the security council in the spirit of the decision made at this plenary meeting and thus make it possible for "bangladesh" to be admitted to membership in the united nations at an early date. but if the soviet government should cling to its obdurate course and try to force the security council to vote again on the question before the relevant u.n. resolutions are implemented in violation of the spirit of the decision made at this plenary meeting, we would reiterate at this rostrum that in order to defend the principles of the u.n. charter and the interests of the entire people on the south asian sub-continent, the chinese delegation will be forced to firmly oppose it again.

CHINA AND US

Touring Group of Sustainers of American Paper "Guardian" Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1972)

the 17-member tour of sustainers of the american paper "guardian" led by marion munsell this morning left here by air for home via kwangchow.

the american friends arrived in china on november 10. while in peking they visited tsinghua university, the china-albania friendship people's commune and places of historical interest. the china international travel service hosted a reception in their honour.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets Charge d'Affaires A.I. of FRG Embassy in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met with hans alfred steger, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the federal republic of germany in peking.

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REFORMING TEACHERS

Further Mobilize the Enthusiasm of Teachers, Develop Revolutionary Mass Criticism in Academic Field

by

CCP Committee of Chungshan University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 1, 1972)

The in-depth development of educational revolution poses to us an important question, namely, how the teachers' enthusiasm should be further mobilized in order to develop in depth the revolutionary mass criticism in the academic field.

Under the leadership of the Party committee at the higher level and with the line struggle as the key link, we have been developing education in ideology and the political line in depth and implementing the Party's policy on intellectuals for more than a year, thus mobilizing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the teachers, particularly the old teachers, giving full play to their role in revolutionary mass criticism in academics, enabling academic revolutionary mass criticism to deepen gradually, improving the quality of teaching and writing of teaching material, and promoting the ideological remolding of the teachers.

Old Teachers Are a Force for Developing Academic Revolutionary Mass Criticism Who Cannot Be Ignored

How can the masses be made to appreciate the great significance of the participation of the teachers, particularly the old teachers, in academic revolutionary mass criticism? This is the first question that we encountered while mobilizing and organizing the teachers to participate in academic revolutionary mass criticism.

In the academic field, how can the formidable, stubborn fortress of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism be stormed? Of course, we must first give full play to the role of the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students and young teachers. But the old teachers are also a force that must not be ignored. The easiest way to take a fortress is to attack it from inside. Many old teachers ran round in circles in this fortress in the past. They are poisoned, but know very well the situation inside the fortress. They know very well the origin and trends of the old academic system and viewpoints,and have in their possession quite a large amount of relevant information, so that "by turning their spear against the powerful enemy, they can easily deal him a fatal blow." The question is how we can organize them for earnest reading and study, help them to master the stand, viewpoint, and method of Marxism-Leninism, and give full play to their revolutionary enthusiasm, so they may play their due role in academic revolutionary mass criticism.

The mobilizing and organizing of the old teachers for participation in academic revolutionary mass criticism is also indispensable to the promoting of the remolding of their world outlook. The bourgeois ideological system and academic viewpoints form an important integral part of the bourgeois world outlook. Through revolutionary mass criticism in the academic field, it is possible to help the old teachers to distinguish gradually between the stand, viewpoint, and method of the bourgeoisie and those of the proletariat, and between the bourgeois academic system and academic viewpoint and the proletarian academic system and academic viewpoint. Obviously, participation in academic revolutionary mass criticism is an important way to promote the ideological remolding of the old teachers.

At one time we did not adequately appreciate the importance and necessity of having the old teachers participate in academic revolutionary mass criticism. Not long after the establishment of the university Party committee, we began to pay attention to the revolutionary mass criticism in the academic field. However, for a long time we were not able to either develop or deepen it.

After analyzing the problems that existed in academic revolutionary mass criticism and strengthening leadership over it, the Party committee of the university agreed that it was absolutely necessary to combine the implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals with the mobilization of the old teachers for participation in revolutionary mass criticism. One standing committee member of the Party committee then went down to stay at a selected spot to grasp typical cases, set up models, and activated the university-wide revolutionary mass criticism.

Mathematical mechanics professor Hsü Sung-ch'ing, who occupied a leadership post in the Department of Mathematical Mechanics before the great proletarian cultural revolution, was criticized during the cultural revolution. At first he had misgivings about taking part in the academic revolutionary mass criticism, being afraid of making mistakes again. Later, the Party general branch of the Department sent him to a factory to take part in the practice of educational revolution. In the course of integrating

himself with the workers and peasants, he came to realize the importance and necessity of reforming the old mathematics course.

Still later, he took part in repudiating revisionism and rectifying style of work, which enabled him to increase his consciousness of line struggle and realize the enormous influence on the mathematics curriculum of the idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Thereupon he resolved to turn his spearhead against the enemy and took part in academic revolutionary mass criticism of his own accord. With the earnest help of the Party organization, he earnestly studied "Anti-Dühring," "Dialectics of Nature" and other works, and, in the light of his experience in the practice of teaching and scientific research in the past several years, wrote an essay entitled "Eradicate the Poisonous Influence of Transcendentalism in the Field of Mathematics."

Seizing upon this instance, we had this critical essay of the professor printed and distributed. At an experience-exchange meeting of the university-wide academic revolutionary mass criticism, we let him give an account of his participation in the campaign. This produced a very good effect on the revolutionary teachers and students, in particular the old teachers. As a result, many old teachers cast away their wait-and-see attitude, joined in the academic revolutionary mass criticism, and boldly made known their views. Many of them revised and edited their unfinished theses of the past and began to write on academic revolutionary mass criticism. An atmosphere of unfolding academic revolutionary mass criticism was gradually formed in the whole campus.

Utmost Attention Must Be Paid To Party's Policy in Academic Revolutionary Mass Criticism

Mobilization of the old teachers for participation in academic revolutionary mass criticism is a job of strong policy character. On the one hand we actively rouse and organize the old teachers to take part in revolutionary mass criticism and fully mobilize their enthusiasm, and on the other hand we take care to make distinction between cases so as to protect their enthusiasm.

First, correct handling of the problem of aiming accurately at the target and getting rid of poisonous influence.

The spearhead of academic revolutionary mass criticism must be aimed accurately at swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the "patriarchs" of reactionary ideological systems in various academic spheres, the revisionist line for education, and the feudal, capitalist and revisionist old academic systems. At the same time,revolutionary mass criticism must be combined with the obliteration of the poisonous influence in teaching and ideology. The old teachers should be encouraged to educate themselves in revolutionary mass criticism and voluntarily free themselves from the poisonous influence and draw a line of distinction between right and wrong, so that they may be freed from the shackles of the old system. However, the spearhead of criticism must not be directed against these teachers.

In September last year the Department of Chinese got the teachers and students to criticize the old textbook, History of Chinese Literature, which was more poisonous and influential than most other books. The Party branch arranged for Professor Wang Ch'i, who had taken part in preparing the book, to speak and make criticism at a meeting. In view of his misgiving that he might be accused of "yearning for the past, propagating old things, and poisoning the students" if his criticism was considered not good enough, the responsible comrade of the Party branch said to him, "Your participation in the compilation of the book in the past makes you a disseminator and at the same time a victim of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. The root cause of your trouble is the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The fact that you can come out to make criticism is in itself an improvement. Even if you say something wrong and the comrades point it out, you will still be able to learn a lesson from it." With his misgiving dispelled, the professor told at the criticism meeting how he took part in the preparation of the book in the light of his own knowledge, and exposed and criticized the crime of Chou Yang and his gang of poisoning young students by means of old textbooks in an attempt to restore capitalism.

Recently the professor has also written an essay entitled, "Making the Ancient Serve the Present and Brush Aside the Old To Make Way for the New--A Tentative View on the Three Relations of Inheritance and Criticism of the Literary Heritage," in which he criticized the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature in regard to the question of criticism and inheritance of the literary heritage.

Second, resolute upholding of the guideline, "Let one hundred flowers bloom and one hundred schools of thought contend," and correct treatment of problems that arise from the teachers' participation in academic revolutionary mass criticism.

We note that the teachers' academic viewpoints are closely related to and yet different from their political stand. In dealing with major questions of right and wrong that arise from academic revolutionary mass criticism, we firmly follow Chairman Mao's guideline, "Let one hundred flowers bloom and one hundred schools of thought contend," encourage the teachers to lay open their mind and engage in open debate, and seek gradual solution of problems in numerous repetitions of "practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge" instead of rashing jumping to conclusions, still less brusquely putting a bad label on them.

Professor Yang Jung-kuo of the Department of Philosophy was criticized during the great proletarian cultural revolution by the masses for having "substituted the reactionary theory of analysis of social strata for the Marxist-Leninist doctrine of class analysis" in writing his history of philosophy. Recently he put forward a dissident view on this problem. The Party organization of the Department of Philosophy not only did not put any bad label on him, but encouraged him to engage in earnest discussion with the whole body of teachers. This not only roused his enthusiasm for participation in academic revolutionary mass criticism, but also encouraged the teachers of the Department of Philosophy to engage vigorously in debate.

As a result of our emphasis on implementation of the Party's policy in academic revolutionary mass criticism, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the old teachers is roused. For the sake of writing a critical essay well, many old teachers have read a large amount of Chinese and foreign material. Professor Hsü Hsien-kung of the Department of Chemistry voluntarily criticized the idealist metaphysical viewpoint in the "theory of sympathetic vibration of media" which he had at one time promoted, but at the same time also affirmed some valid part of the theory. For this he was promptly commended in public by the leadership of the Department. Greatly moved, he said, "I am most content now." He indicated that he would continue to work well and contribute his share to the educational revolution.

Widely Mobilize the Old Teachers To Participate in Academic Revolutionary Mass Criticism by Flexible, Diverse Means

In mobilizing and organizing the old teachers to take part in academic revolutionary mass criticism, we have adopted flexible, diverse means in relation to the concrete condition of their work and in consideration of their specialties and characteristics.

(1) In view of problems of the orientation of specialties and institution of courses of study, to rouse the teachers, students and cadres to make criticism together, with emphasis on criticism and eradication of the poisonous influence of the revisionist line for education.

For example, while discussing the orientation of specialties, the Economic Geography Seminar of the Department of Geography urged both the old and the young teachers to criticize, on the basis of summing up of past experience gained and lessons learned in teaching and scientific research, the serious "three separation" in the former economic geography specialty, and exposed the over-complexity and irrationality of the institution of courses of study in the former specialty. Mobilizing the old teachers, who have been engaged in educational work for a long time and who knew very well the institution of courses of study in the former specialty, for participation in the criticism in this respect will help the determination of orientation of specialties and institution of courses of study in the future.

(2) Taking up the task of teaching and writing of teaching texts, to go out to become one with the workers, peasants and soldiers, with emphasis on criticism of the feudal, capitalist and revisionist academic system and thought.

For example, when the Department of History was engaged in writing teaching texts on "The Anti-British Struggle of the People of Sanyuanli," both old teachers and young teachers were organized and sent to Sanyuanli, where they criticized, together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, the transcendentalism and the theory that heroes made history in the old science of history. Many of the teachers reflected that developing academic revolutionary mass criticism with the three major revolutionary movements as a battlefield and in cooperation with the main force of workers, peasants and soldiers, they were able to wreak destruction deeply and stand firm, and that moreover it

was possible to combine their political re-education with vocational re-study.

(3) In conjunction with scientific research, to criticize in depth the principal idealistic and metaphysical viewpoint in the academic field.

With regard to erroneous viewpoints of a fundamental character which are quite influential in the academic field, we organize the old teachers to carry out criticism in depth, allowing them to spend a long period of time on serious study of materials. Through reading books and study and consulting relevant materials, Professor Ch'en Shih-hsün of the Department of Geography recently wrote a critical essay, in which he, using Chairman Mao's philosophical ideas, criticized the metaphysical viewpoint in the former meteorological field and the preposterous view that science was created by experts. On the basis of the achievements in meteorology in our country in the past decade under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, he suggested the direction of development for our meteorology and put forward his view of its future prospects, which produced an excellent effect.

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Remold World Outlook in Academic Revolutionary Mass Criticism

by

Ch'en Hsi-ch'i (陈锡祺)
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(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 1, 1972)

In November last year the Party organization sent me, together with the Chinese Contemporary History Seminar, to Sanyuanli Production Brigade in suburban Canton to write a "History of the Anti-British Struggle of the People of Sanyuanli." I was greatly excited at the excellent opportunity of receiving re-education politically and carrying out re-study professionally.

Under the leadership of the Party branch of the brigade, two criticism meetings, attended by poor and lower-middle peasants were held in succession. Citing irrefutable facts of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal struggle of more than 100 years of the people of Sanyuanli, the poor and lower-middle peasants severely criticized at the meetings the "genius theory," the view that heroes made history, and the fallacy that "heroes and slaves together made history" maintained by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

In the course of repudiation of revisionism, they very earnestly and frankly pointed out the errors of a pamphlet, "Anti-British Struggle of the People of Sanyuanli of Kwangtung," which I had written. For example, in writing about the opium-suppression movement, I had exaggerated the role played by Lin Tse-hsü. In my description of the fight, I also unduly emphasized the great rainstorm of May 30, which made it seem that the victory won by the people of Sanyuanli in their fight against the British was attributable not to the courageous struggle put up by the people, but to the unexpected downpour. So, though the book had some praise for the masses of the people, in reality it minimized the role played by them.

I had always thought that in my "Anti-British Struggle of the People of Sanyuanli of Kwangtung" I sang the praise of the people. Now after this analysis by the poor and lower-middle peasants, I began to realize that the question was not whether I had praised the people, but rather that my guiding thought was idealistic. Deep down in my mind I did not believe that untrained, ordinary peasants could defeat a foreign aggressors armed with modern weapons. That was why I emphasized the difficulty created by the thunderstorm to the aggressor force. At the time I thought that this description was reasonable and logical and conformed to historical fact. I did not realize that it was reasonable only to the bourgeoisie and logical according to "the doctrine of supremacy of weapons," and that I had put history upside down. The criticism of the poor and lower-middle peasants hit the vital spot. "The change of world outlook is a radical change."

Without making an effort to remold the world outlook, it would be an empty slogan to talk about reform of professional work.

With this preliminary realization, I voluntarily denounced the reactionary fallacies and revisionist line for education of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type for the harm they had done me. I resolved to read earnestly books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, reform my world outlook, gradually shift my stand to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and, together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, rewrite the "History of the Anti-British Struggle of the People of Sanyuanli" and put to rights the history that had been put upside down.

For example, according to record, the anti-British struggle of the people of Sanyuanli broke out near the end of May 1841, or after the beginning of the 4th moon of the lunar calendar. But the history of the anti-British struggle written by the peasants of Sanyuanli and the play also written by them, as well as the remarks made by guides, all put the event at the Dragon Boat Festival as oral tradition had it, so that there was a time lag of about one month. I raised this point at a meeting, and the poor and lower-middle peasants very considerately agreed to put it right.

The spirit of revolutionary mass criticism prevailed from beginning to end in our writing of teaching texts together with the peasants at Sanyuanli. The spearhead of criticism was of course directed against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. But in comparing the new with the old and seeking construction in destruction in relation to professional practice, the pamphlet I had written naturally became an object of discussion. This would have made me very uneasy in the past, but now the more criticism I received the clearer my head became and the more clearly I saw where my problem lay. I saw what was wrong and what was right, which was a branch and which was the root, so that there was now a direction in which changes could be made.

Thanks to the teaching of the workers, peasants and soldiers by word and example, there was a rise in my consciousness of class struggle, line struggle, and continuing revolution. My ideas and feelings were different when I wrote my teaching texts this time. More important still, my stand was different. When I wrote the history of the anti-British struggle of the people of Sanyuanli in the past, I also superficially sang the praise of the people, saying that the struggle was started by Wei Shao-kuang, a peasant of Sanyuanli. But after the oath-taking ceremony at Peitimiao, I wrote more about the native-type school, the local guards, and the patriotic gentry, and the role played by the peasants was suppressed.

This time it was different. From drawing up of the outline to the writing of the actual text, I was preoccupied with the question of how to represent the people as the true motive force in the making of history, how to emphasize the role of the people in various struggles, and how to praise their wisdom and courage, so that the perverted history might be put right again. Due to my own limitations, many problems were still present in that part written by me. But the workers, peasants and soldiers agreed that I was writing a history of the working people and had highlighted the role of the masses of the people.

Having completed the draft of the "History of the Anti-British Struggle of the People of Sanyuanli," I went to Chining Production Brigade of Humen Commune together with the Chinese Contemporary History Seminar to write new teaching texts on the "Opium War." Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, many people, including myself, gave Lin Tse-hsü too high an assessment. Later, influenced by the ultra-"Left" thought-trend of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, they took a completely negative attitude. Some of them, in writing about the Opium War, utterly ignored Lin Tse-hsü, thus swinging from one extreme to the other. To completely ignore a historical character who should be given his due is certainly not an attitude of historical materialism.

In Chining brigade we discussed with the poor and lower-middle peasants and members of the PLA the way to write a chapter on the Opium War for our teaching texts. The workers, peasants and soldiers unanimously agreed that the masses of the people were the main force throughout the anti-British struggle. They cited numerous vivid instances to demonstrate the people's courage and wisdom in struggle, showing that had it not been for the support of the masses and their high fighting morale, Lin Tse-hsü opium-suppression campaign would not have come to a victorious conclusion.

In the Opium War Lin Tse-hsü did play an active role. For example, his suppression and destruction of opium, his effort to reinforce the coastal defense, and his determination to resist aggression all conformed to the wishes of the people and the interests of the nation. He should be mentioned in any history of the Opium War, otherwise it would not be possible to reflect the total aspect of the history.

However, history was certainly not directed by men like him. Even without Lin Tse-hsü, the struggle by the popular masses would still have gone on. The great victory of the anti-British struggle of the people of Sanyuanli was won after Lin Tse-hsü had left Kwangtung. This is an effective criticism of the fallacy that "heroes and slaves together make history" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Through academic revolutionary mass criticism, re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers, and tempering in educational reform work, my confidence in remolding my world outlook is strengthened. In discussions with my comrades, I dare to air my views and make known my dissident ideas. In respect of such a historical character as Lin Tse-hsü, I dare to free myself from the influence of the ultra-"Left" thought trend and assess him in accordance with the principle of historical materialism.

My going down to the countryside to receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and write new teaching texts on these two occasions has enabled me to realize deeply the great power of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's policy toward intellectuals. Henceforth I resolve to follow Chairman Mao's teaching, go regularly to the midst of the worker-peasant-soldier masses, combine academic revolutionary mass criticism

with practical class struggle, and combine vocational reform with the remolding of my own world outlook. I will be loyal to the educational cause of the Party, write history and teach history for the people, aim high, make the utmost effort, forever maintain my revolutionary youth, and forge ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

CYL Organization of A Production Brigade in Heilungkiang Gives CYL Members and Youths Political and Ideological Education in Combination with Practice

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 1, 1972)

(NCNA Harbin, November 27, 1972) The CYL organization of Kaishan production brigade, Fenglo commune, Chaochou hsien, Heilungkiang Province, educates CYL members and other youths in ideology and the political line and helps them continuously in raising the consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle, thereby enabling them to play the role of a shock force in the three great revolutionary movements. In the past two years, 14 CYL members of the whole brigade had the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and 73 youths were admitted into the CYL. The CYL general branch of this brigade has also been rated an advanced group of the hsien and the commune for two years running.

The CYL organization of this brigade pays very close attention to giving CYL members and youths class education, making them join the poor and lower-middle peasants in firmly walking the socialist road. They often invite some old poor peasants, old Party members and old cadres who suffered bitterly in the old society to teach the CYL members and the youths lessons of class struggle, and organize them to make social investigations in relation to the realities of local class struggle and to carry out activities of writing and compiling histories of the families, the villages and the production brigade. After comparing the conditions in the new society with those in the old society and after making social investigations, the broad masses of CYL members and youths further understood the class sufferings of the past and the protracted and complex nature of class struggle in a socialist society. They criticized the theory of the dying out of class struggle and other fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and went consciously to brave the storm and face the world by participating in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

In 1970, some commune members of the No. 13 production team were at one time seriously imbued with a tendency toward capitalism. They showed no concern for collective production and wanted to go to other localities to carry on sideline production. The handful of class enemies also took the chance to incite the youths to "take the lead" in doing sideline production. The CYL members and the youths of this production team saw through the class enemy's conspiracy. Under the leadership of the Party branch, they went in the fore to make revolutionary mass criticism, thereby checking this capitalist evil wind fanned by the class enemy. In the past two years, they went in the fore and actively chose heavy loads to carry during the three great revolutionary struggles.

In this production team, much of the land was alkaline and had sterile soil which needed to be dressed with a big quantity of manure. The CYL members and youths actively joined the commune members in building a small

chemical fertilizer plant through self-reliance and hard struggle, and produced more than 80,000 catties of chemical fertilizer. Twelve young women organized on their own initiative a shock team to accumulate manure. Carrying dung baskets and drawing dung carts, they went to pick up dung on the grassland and the livestock breeding farms which lay more than 20 li away. In one winter and the ensuing spring, they gathered 120,000 catties of manure for the production team.

In 1971, this production team's average grain output rose to 230 catties per mow as against some 90 catties in the past. This year, grain output again increased to 410 catties per mow, surpassing the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Production."

Kaishan production brigade has 496 youths, of whom 407 are rusticated educated youths, representing 84 percent of the total number of youths in the brigade. The CYL organization of this brigade perseveringly educates the youths in revolutionary ideals and prospects and encourages the educated youths to take the road of integration with workers and peasants. After receiving education, many educated youths have raised their consciousness.

Upon graduation from middle school in 1970, CYL member Ma Shu-chen returned to the countryside to take part in agricultural production. With the help of the CYL organization, she made up her mind to cover herself with mud and temper her red heart in the countryside. She labored actively and voluntarily. She was commended by the poor and lower-middle peasants and was elected the leader of the women's team of this production team.

The CYL organization of this brigade also actively leads the CYL members and youths to make strenuous efforts to learn vocational work and skills and to take the "red and expert" road under the command of proletarian politics. The CYL and the youths come to realize that in order to build a socialist new countryside, they must not only be good ideologically but also have the skills of building socialism. At present, an upsurge of enthusiasm in learning vocational work and skills for the sake of the revolution has risen throughout the brigade. Organized by the CYL members and youths of this brigade, the youth scientific research groups have achieved excellent results in experiments of planting of two stalks of maize in one small hole in the soil and planting of four stalks of sorghum in one small hole in the soil, and on bacterial fertilizer.

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YOUNG WORKERS

Lead Young Workers in Making Technical Studies for the Revolution

- The Party committee of Peking Ch'ingho Woollen Textile Mill combines this with a tight grip on line education; the broad masses of young workers are enabled to become an important force in promoting revolution and stimulating production

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 2, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Peking, December 1, 1972) Simultaneous with a tight grip on ideological and political line education for young workers, the Party committee of Ch'ingho Woollen Textile Mill of Peking makes it a point to guide them toward making technical studies for the revolution and a continuous improvement of their operational and technical levels. The broad masses of young workers are enabled to become an important force in promoting revolution and stimulating production.

For the past few years, with the continuous development of production, the mill has continuously taken on additionally a large number of young workers. In the past, under the influence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, a small number of young people were not serious or assiduous in learning operational skills. In conducting ideological and political line education, the Party committee of the mill organized the broad masses of young workers to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's writings on "expertness" and "redness." They were enabled to associate technical studies with the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and enhance their consciousness of making technical studies for the revolution. Meanwhile, the Party committee of the mill strengthened organizational leadership over the young workers' technical studies and gave full play to the role of the Communist Youth League, workers' congresses, technical divisions and other relevant business departments. At every level, comrades were put in charge. Thus, among the broad masses of young workers, an upsurge was very rapidly whipped up in the acquirement of skills for the revolution.

In helping young workers take up technical studies, Ch'ingho Woollen Textile Mill has adopted several methods. The first is organization of "mutual aid groups" to unfold mutual-help and learn-from-each-other activities. Various workshops arrange for new and old workers with different degrees of technical knowhow to form into groups to draw on each other's strength and seek mutual progress. Among themselves, young workers learn from one another.

In production, a young operator of the woollen yarn workshop constantly ran into the trouble of "fluffiness." An old master worker of the same mutual-aid group kept a careful watch on her way of operation. It was found that the main cause of "fluffiness" was her not having acquired a proper grasp of the cyclical law of machine operation. While explaining to her the several important machine movements, he encouraged her to study and train

hard. He also gave a personal demonstration, starting from movement to movement. After repeated training, this young worker at last laid hold of the cyclical law of machine operation. "Fluffiness" was basically eliminated.

Another method is a constant test of operational skills to check on everyone's strength and pinpoint existing problems. Everyone is made to understand the main direction of attack and improve continuously the operational level.

Since the beginning of this year, the spinning workshop has conducted 12 operational technical tests. Every test sees an improvement in the operational and technical levels of the young workers. In addition, this mill associates specialized fields with the operation of spare-time technical study classes. Young workers are organized to study systematically the fundamental theory of related skills.

In organizing the technical study effort of young workers, the Party organizations at various levels of this mill pay attention to strengthening ideological education work. The young people are enabled to take up proper technical studies guided by correct thinking. After an upsurge was whipped up in an assiduous effort toward making technical studies for the revolution throughout the factory, some young workers developed a tendency toward single-minded preoccupation with technical studies and an unwillingness to participate in political activities. The Party organization helped them in time to straighten out the relations between political studies and technical studies. Deeds of advanced youths of the factory were cited in conducting concrete education. To counter such situations among young technical workers as waxing arrogant and self-complacent after some technical progress, shrinking from difficulties and not getting ahead, etc., the Party and League organizations of some workshops gave them timely education and help, and encouraged them to overcome ideological obstacles and take up proper technical studies assiduously.

Due to intensified ideological efforts, the mill-wide campaign to take up technical studies for the revolution is developing healthily. At present, the broad masses of young workers have shown a marked improvement in their technical level. The young workers who joined the mill in 1969 have generally acquired proficiency in the operational skills in the relevant fields. Over 70 percent of them now form a backbone production force.

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RUSTICATED URBAN YOUTHS

Party Committee of Kungp'eng Commune, Yüshu Hsien Energetically Helps Young Intellectuals Learn Agricultural Skills

- Technical education for young intellectuals is put on the Party's work agenda

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 2, 1972)

(By our own correspondent) In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Youths represent the most energetic and most dynamic part of the social force," the Party committee of Kungp'eng commune, Yüshu hsien, Kirin Province, while giving re-education to young intellectuals insists on using line education as the lever in energetically helping them learn agricultural skills. They are enabled to forge continuously ahead along the "red" and "expert" road and receive all-round development.

To let young intellectuals acquire additional skills in the practice of agricultural production and learn the art of scientific farming and give full play to their role in the development of socialist agricultural production, the Party committee of Kungp'ing commune puts education for young intellectuals on the Party's work agenda. The Party committee analyzes and studies the ideological state of the young intellectuals and their progress in mastering skills. An agricultural technical study leadership group was formed. A deputy secretary personally undertakes to arouse cadres and the masses of commune member to support and help young intellectuals in the study of agricultural skills and to take young intellectuals into "three-in-one" scientific experiments and scientific experiment groups at brigade and production team levels. Up to the present, the number of young intellectuals committed to scientific experiment in the whole hsien has reached 205. 495 mow of experimental land is cultivated.

The leading members of the Party committee of the commune constantly go deep among young intellectuals to make investigations and studies and ascertain the problems existing in their thinking and in their learning of agricultural skills. The poor and lower-middle peasants are relied on to help them toward a serious solution.

After graduation from middle school and returning to the village, young intellectual Chang Yü of the No. 5 production team of Changfa brigade felt dissatisfied with agricultural production work. The Party group of the production team and old poor peasants gave him education and told him cases about production teams unfolding scientific experiment activities and introducing scientific farming to stimulate the rapid development of agricultural production. His awareness of the important role of scientific farming was raised. With the help of old poor peasants, Chang Yü learned agricultural skills assiduously and participated in scientific experiment energetically. In one year alone, he mastered the growth habits of various crops and cultivation techniques and also conducted successful experiments involving such scientific

and research projects as cross-breeding of seeds, insect pest prevention and control, etc. He became the core of the production team's scientific experiment group and was elected by the masses as head of the scientific experiment group.

When several young intellectuals from Changchun of the No. 9 production team of Changshan brigade first arrived at the countryside, they thought farm work very simple and easy. They thought that sinewy and brawny, keen and energetic, they were more than equal to the job. In practice, they ran into relatively highly technical farm work to find sheer physical strength of no avail. In the spring interplanting of seedlings, they failed to tell kaoliang from ta-erh (大耳) weeds. In autumn harvesting, they did not know how to do the bundling horizontally so that a bundle "came loose" before being properly fixed. The Party group of the production team organized them to study Chairman Mao's teachings. They were made to raise their awareness of the study of technical skills. Thereafter, they combined soaring revolutionary enthusiasm with a stern scientific attitude. They looked up to the old poor peasants as teachers and humbly learned agricultural skills. Now, they not only knew the features of spring-cultivation, summer-hoeing, autumn-harvesting and other common farm work but also got the hang of some relatively technical farm work such as insecticide prescription filling, additional manure application, etc. Some also worked on certain scientific research items with local factors in mind. Very satisfactory results were achieved.

In leading young intellectuals to learn agricultural skills for the revolution, the Party committee of Kungp'eng commune has adopted such measures as having the old lead the young and rendering help through designated persons, short-term training to strengthen tutorship, combining reality with on-the-spot practice, etc. The aim is to give youths technical education and guide them toward integration of cultural knowledge with production practice and continuous improvement of their technical level in practice and a grasp of skills helpful to socialist construction.

The scientific experiment stations and scientific experiment groups established by the brigades and production teams of this commune are joined by young intellectuals with enthusiasm as they devote themselves to scientific experiment activities. Some of them now form the core of these scientific experiment groups. Apart from having acquired such agricultural skills as sowing, seedling interplanting, additional manure application, harvesting, etc., they conducted scientific experiments involving 31 items of 9 projects such as sexual cross-breeding, asexual graft breeding, radiation breeding, bacterial fertilizer manufacturing, insect pest survey reporting, cultivation techniques, etc. Some of the scientific experiment items have already produced prominent results. A boost is provided for agricultural development.

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TIBETAN STUDENTS

Tibetan Students in Southwest China Mining Institute

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Dec. 2, 1972)

the first group of tibetan students entered southwest china's szechwan mining institute in the spring of this year and are making progress. these students are sons and daughters of liberated tibetan serfs, young tibetans who became workers after liberation, members of the people's liberation army, or members of rural people's communes.

two classes were set up for them to provide them with the educational background and language level to keep up with the school work. two teachers are living in their dormitory in order to learn the tibetan language and help them.

a tibetan worker named solangchantui had great difficulty. but when he recalled his bitter past he was determined to keep trying. at age six he started to tend sheep for a serf owner. once he was so faint with hunger that he asked for some food. this made the serf owner angry. solangchantui was so severely beaten that his face still bears the scars. at the time of liberation only two of his brothers and he were living. ten other members of the family had died of hunger and want. a member of the chinese communist party, he was determined to study hard so as to live up to the expectations of the people and the party. the teachers gave him special help and coaching. now solangchantui and other tibetan students can keep up with other students in the departments.

the students left the tibetan plateau 3,000 metres above sea-level for the szechwan basin which is at an altitude of 300 metres. they found it difficult to adapt themselves to the climate and to diet. a tibetan restaurant was set up for them. the local grain store visited many places to lay in a supply of barley to meet their dietary habits because barley is not grown in the area.

the teachers and fellow students took good care of the tibetan students when they fell ill. suolanglangchieh had a high fever and abdominal pain. the doctor diagnosed acute appendicitis. a teacher stayed with him in the hospital to act as interpreter.

these former serfs study hard in order to serve the revolution.

RESERVOIR

Liaoning Province Builds Big Reservoir

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Dec. 2, 1972)

liaoning province, northeast china, is building an 800-million-cubic-metre reservoir. a concrete dam was recently finished in the taitzu river, biggest tributary of the liaoho river.

the 532-metre-long and 50-metre high dam was built in two years. water from the reservoir will be used to generate about 100 million kilowatt hours of electricity a year and irrigate 46,000 hectares of farmland. while supplying water for the iron and steel centre of anshan, the reservoir will free well over 100,000 hectares of farmland and the cities of anshan, liaoyang and yingkou from flood menace.

the shenwo reservoir is a key project of an overall plan to harness the liaoho river. the dam will annually trap 2,400 million cubic metres of water. though of the water was used to generate electricity after the construction of some big, medium-sized and small reservoirs upstream, the bulk of it ran unused into pohai bay formerly. the people dwelling along the river long hoped to make use of the water. now their dream comes true.

the people's government planned soon after liberation to harness the river. the state financed the building of the dam first in 1951 and then in 1959. however, liu shao-chi's revisionist line, adocated doing things in a "big, modern, comprehensive" way, which held the work back. only a big office building and a club for the experts were built near the construction site. the project was given up altogether when difficulties arose.

twenty thousand workers arrived at the dam site in november 1970 during the cultural revolution. studying the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," the dam builders criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line which brought delay and waste. they decided to make up for lost time. a socialist emulation drive soon spread among the dam builders.

they worked hard, combing indigenous and modern methods to overcome difficulties. they needed a giant concrete mixer tower and vertical hoists to pour a height of 15-storeys. they organized a team of workers, cadres and technicians to collect and study suggestions from the masses. they successfully used scaffolds and conveyer-belts

to bring concrete up mountains and across the river. the dam proved to be up to standard for resistance to pressure and seepage.

the builders made the best use of every inch of steel, timber and cement and waste material. they saved the state several million yuan.

DIVERSIFIED RURAL ECONOMY

Central China Cotton Producer Diversifies Economy

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Dec. 1, 1972)

the liuchi people's commune, a cotton producer in central china's hupeh province, produced 30 per cent more grain, 20 per cent more cotton and 32 per cent more pigs in 1971 than in 1970. it has also developed forestry, oil-bearing crops, silk cocoons, fishery and livestock breeding.

situated on the north bank of the yangtze river, the commune has around 667 hectares of farmland, 540 hectares being dry land. the commune has grown cotton on 533 hectares every year since 1958. in their efforts to implement chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the commune has begun growing rice and industrial crops over the past few years.

the farmland comes to less than one-fifteenth of a hectare per capita, so the peasants concentrated on raising the multiple-crop index and extending acreage. they turned 120 hectares of paddy rice fields into double-crop land. over the past years, they started to grow three crops on more than 40 per cent of their paddy rice acreage. catch-cropping of cotton and wheat helped the commune increase the utilization rate of its 533 hectares of cotton farmland. by the end of last year, the commune had reclaimed 66.7 hectares of wasteland and riverside land.

these big undertakings created a shortage of manpower and fertilizer. the commune relied on its collective strength and more machinery to solve the problem. the commune now has 26 tractors, 41 engines, 75 motors and four lorries, totalling more than 2,400 h.p. ninety per cent of the commune's farmland is tractor-ploughed. the commune members collect manure from the farmyard and the roadside, make indigenous chemical fertilizer and plant green manure. both collective and private pig-raising is encouraged. the commune now has 8,243 pigs, three times

the number in 1966. there has been an increase also in cattle which provides more manure. the soil is being gradually improved and per-hectare yield is rising. grain output per hectare averaged 10.2 tons and cotton 1.1 tons last year.

the commune has built three dikes since 1966 for fresh water fish breeding and irrigation.

the commune also has some factories making machines, farm tools, insecticides and bricks, and mills for processing grain, cotton and oil.

OLD RIVER BED

Old Yellow River Bed Transformed

(NCNA-English Hofei, Dec. 1, 1972)

over 130 square kilometres of an old yellow river bed in tangshan county of east china's anhwei province have been transformed. the area now grows trees, grain and fruit. the people displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle against sandstorms, salinity and drought in the past two decades.

situated in the northernmost part of the province, tangshan county was watered by the yellow river, which changed its course in 1855, leaving behind a dried bed, 45 kilometre long and three kilometre wide. as a result, sandstorms rose every winter and spring and damaged farmland and crops around.

after liberation of this area in 1948, the people planted trees and built orchards on the old river bed under the leadership of the communist party committee. the county is now crisscrossed by 500 kilometres of shelterbelts and the soil has been improved. the state-owned tangshan orchard has 930 hectares planted to fruit trees. every commune in the county has its own orchard and forestry plantation.

the county for more than 400 years has been producing the famous tangshan pears. the thin-skinned pear is big, sweet and juicy. but only 60,000 trees were left at the time of liberation after reckless felling by the kuomintang reactionaries. the county now has more than 900,000. apples from northeast china and grapes from sinkiang have been successfully transplanted. the county's annual fruit output is 40,000 tons.

around 80 per cent of the land of the chaotikou production brigade was saline. the peasants ploughed deep, improved the soil and dug drainage ditches. wheat and cotton now thrive on former saline land. grain output in 1971 averaged four tons per hectare. similar success has been achieved in other parts of the county.

the people also dug wells, built ponds and erected pumping stations. the county's irrigated land is almost double the acreage in 1969.

thanks to all these efforts, the county's farm output has increased year by year. grain yield per hectare is five times that before liberation. more than 13,000 tons of grain and 3,000 tons of cotton have been delivered and sold to the state this year.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Northwest China Province Expands Commune Medical Service

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Dec. 1, 1972)

the 1,300 pastoral and farming people's communes in kansu province, northwest china, have expanded medical service greatly since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

commune medical staff has been enlarged by 60 per cent. there are also 30,000 barefoot doctors trained from among the herdsmen and peasants, who treat patients in their spare time.

a total of 4,600 doctors, nurses and other medical workers have left cities and counties and settled in the commune clinics in the past few years in response to chairman mao's call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". more than 2,500 medical workers have come from peking to work in this province.

fifty per cent more medical funds were allocated last year to the rural areas in the province than in 1965. hospital beds increased by fourfold. the province this year has added equipment to around 250 commune clinics. many of them are able to treat intestinal obstructions or perform herniorrhaphy, gynecological operations. some can do such operations as uterectomy and gastrectomy and remove gallstones.

Some 2,000 small pharmaceutical workshops, mostly built in recent years, are producing 100 kinds of drugs and a number of injections from the medicinal herbs which abound in the province. these are effective against some common and recurrent diseases in the pastoral and farming areas.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrades Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Li Teh-sheng and Chang Tsai-chien Hold Talks with Comrades Beqir Balluku, Hito Cako and Rahman Perllaku

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1972)

comrades chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng and chang tsai-chien this afternoon held talks with leader of the albanian friendship military delegation comrade beqir balluku and deputy leaders of the delegation comrades hito cako and rahman perllaku. the talks proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks were members of the delegation mendu backa and sul domi, albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and other albanian comrades.

also taking part in the talks were leading members and staff members of chinese departments fang yi, li chiang, yu chan, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping, fan cheng-tso, tao miao-fa, ma shu-kuei and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Trade Delegation of British 48 Group Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 2, 1972)

a trade delegation of "the 48 group" of britain led by mr. s.g. sloan, chairman of the group, left here by air today for a tour of shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow before going home.

the delegation was seen off by wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including chao mao-chun, chang yu-pin, kang chih-wei and tung chao.

d.m. march, first secretary of the british embassy in peking, was present.

the delegation arrived here on november 21 at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang met with the british guests and had a friendly talk with them.

vice-president of the chinese society of mechanical engineering shen hung met with and feted the delegation.

the british guests held talks with the host council and china's national import and export corporations concerned, and had technical discussions with departments concerned.

CHINESE MEDICAL DELEGATION

Chinese Medical Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 2, 1972)

the delegation of the chinese medical association with wu wei-jan, vice-president of the surgery society of the chinese medical association and deputy director of the surgical department of the capital hospital under the chinese academy of medical sciences, as its leader, and fu yi-cheng, deputy secretary-general of the chinese medical association, as its deputy leader, returned here by air yesterday evening after its friendly visits to the united states, canada and france.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by hsieh hua, a leading member of the ministry of public health; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; liu mei-ting, li pu-chun, huang hu and wu chien-ping, leading members of the chinese academy of medical sciences; and leading members of the chinese medical association and medical workers in the capital.

also present were canadian ambassador to china charles john small and cultural attache fernand cornil of the french embassy here.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Friendship Group Back from Cuba

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1972)

the chinese friendship group led by yang ko-chung and hsueh tuan returned here today after a visit to cuba.

it was met at the railway station by yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and felix capote, first secretary of the cuban embassy in peking.

CHINA AND EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Chinese Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Back in Peking from Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1972)

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo returned here by air today. the minister concluded his visit to hungary on november 16 and then visited yugoslavia and romania at the head of a government trade delegation.

he was met at the airport by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned li ting-chuan and wang pin.

present were hungarian ambassador to china godor ferenc, yugoslav ambassador to china bogdan orescanin, and iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Paris for Home

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 30, 1972)

the medical delegation of the chinese medical association left here for home by air today after successfully concluding its friendly visit in france.

the delegation is led by wu wei-jan, vice-president of the surgery society of the chinese medical association and deputy director of the surgical department of the "capital hospital" under the chinese academy of medical sciences. its deputy leader is fu yi-cheng, deputy secretary-general of the chinese medical association.

seeing the delegation off at the airport was catalin v. olt, director of the service of reception of the department of cultural, scientific and technical relations of the french foreign ministry.

also present at the airport were chinese ambassador to france huang chen, counsellor chu lin and cultural counsellor yu meng-hsin of the chinese embassy.

the chinese delegation arrived in france on november 16. during its stay in france, the delegation visited hospitals and medical research institutes in paris and lyons. it had extensive contacts and conversations with french medical circles who accorded it warm welcome and friendly hospitality. pierre laurent, director general of cultural, scientific and technical relations of the french foreign ministry gave a luncheon in honour of the delegation on november 24. charles maisonnier, deputy director of general scientific affairs, and other officials of the french foreign ministry as well as french medical circles held a discussion with the delegation on november 25. they had a friendly conversation on the delegation's visit in france and on future medical exchanges between the two countries.

Teng Ying-chao, Kang Ke-ching, Ting Hsueh-sung Meet Well Known French Personages

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 2, 1972)

teng ying-chao, kang ke-ching and ting hsueh-sung this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the visiting group of well known french personages led by madame irene de lipkowski.

present at the meeting were members of the group madame marcelle devaud, paul-marie de la gorce and madame de la gorce. second counsellor of the french embassy in peking mademoiselle marie-therese de cordie was also present.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including ou tang-liang, yu ai-feng, chen mu-hua, wu chien, li en-chiu, chang ying and hsu kuang.

CHINA AND GREECE

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Athens Gives Reception on Visit of Chinese Table Tennis Team to Greece

(NCNA-English Athens, Dec. 1, 1972)

shen chih-wei, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in greece, gave a reception here yesterday evening on the visit of the chinese table tennis team.

koropoulos milnades, president of athens' town council, attended the reception as the representative of athens' mayor. present also were vice-president of the greek olympic committee evengelos miropoulos, president of the greek table tennis federation xenophon hadissarantos, representatives of the greek foreign ministry, noted greek personages and greek table tennis players.

shen chih-wei and xenophon hadissarantos spoke at the reception. they wished further development to the friendship between the greek and chinese peoples and sportsmen. the reception proceeded in a very friendly atmosphere.

the chinese and greek table tennis players held their last friendly match yesterday evening at the stadium of nikea city, in the suburbs of athens. they also gave an exhibition match.

mayor pritzanopoulos of nikea city gave a reception in honour of the chinese players at noon the same day.

the chinese table tennis team left athens for paris by plane this morning.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1972)

ting hsueh-sung, secretary general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner this evening for iranian friend manouchehr ganji, professor of the faculty of laws of the university of teheran, and mrs. ganji.

present at the dinner was parviz safinya, charge d'affaires a.i. of the iranian embassy in peking.

the iranian guests arrived in peking on november 28 as the guests of the association.

Chinese Ambassador to Iran Gives Reception for Peking Acrobatic Troupe

(NCNA-English Teheran, Dec. 1, 1972)

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen gave a reception here yesterday to thank the iranian government and people for the hearty hospitality accorded to the peking acrobatic troupe during its visit here.

the chinese ambassador and lt. general hojjat kashani, assistant to the iranian prime minister and head of the iranian physical education organization, spoke at the reception amid a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the ambassador said that the visit of the acrobatic troupe has helped deepen the friendship between the peoples of the two countries. he thanked the government and its physical education organization and iranian friends for their warm hospitality during the troupe's visit and wished a further development of the friendship and cordial relations between the two countries.

lt. general hojjat kashani said, "under the leadership of the leaders of the two countries, the friendly relations between iran and china are developing now. we are very glad to receive the troupe during its visit to iran." he hoped that the troupe would visit his country again in the future.

among the 150 guests present at the reception were dr. manoutchehr eghbal, chairman of the board and general managing director of the national iranian oil company, abbas massoudi, deputy president of the senate, shojah eldin shafa, deputy minister of the imperial court, and amir hossein nakhai, deputy minister of education.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Metallurgical Study Group Honored in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Dec. 1, 1972)

a reception was held here yesterday evening to warmly welcome the chinese metallurgical study group.

the reception was held under the joint sponsorship of the shinnihon steel corporation, the nippon kokan co. ltd., the kawasaki steel corporation, the sumitomo metal industries, ltd., the kobe steel works, ltd., the japan association for the promotion of international trade and the kansai branch of the association.

the chinese study group is headed by chang yi-min, adviser of the china national machinery import and export corporation.

over 100 responsible members of the iron and steel and trade circles of japan attended the reception. yoshihiro inayama, general manager of the shinnihon steel corporation, and ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai branch of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, spoke on the occasion respectively on behalf of the iron and steel circles and the association. teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, proposed toasts at the reception, which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese study group arrived in tokyo on november 28.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese Foreign Minister Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 2, 1972)

khalyl abou hamad, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of lebanon, mrs. hamad and his party wound up their visit to shanghai and left for hangchow by special plane today. they are accompanied by tsao ke-chiang, director of the department of west asian and north african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, and e. j. boustany, lebanese ambassador to china.

foreign minister and mrs. hamad arrived in shanghai from peking on november 30. feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in their honour that evening.

the distinguished lebanese guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition yesterday. they watched a laser machine cutting out a stainless steel model of the "white-haired girl" according to a magnified sketch. the model was presented to minister and mrs. hamad by the exhibition.

the distinguished guests also visited a people's commune and the shanghai children's palace, and attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl".

on their arrival in and departure from shanghai, the lebanese guests were greeted and seen off at the airport by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman, and huang chin-hai and wang hsiang-chun, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Government Delegation Back in Peking from Nepal

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1972)

the chinese government delegation led by chang pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, returned here by air this evening after a friendly visit to nepal.

the delegation was met at the airport by chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, and leading members of other departments concerned.

present were nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife and officials of the nepalese embassy here.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Friendship Tourists' Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1972)

the friendship tourists' group from the democratic people's republic of korea wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today. leader of the group is ri pae jim, a departmental director of the ministry of chemical industry, and deputy leader is kim taek ryul, a deputy departmental director of the ministry of common education.

the group was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations, including li chuan-chung, hsing jen-hsien and hsu chung-ching. li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was present.

Chinese Friendship Tourists' Group Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 2, 1972)

the fourth chinese friendship tourists' group to korea with wang lu-ming as leader and pai yu-lan as deputy leader arrived here by train yesterday.

the group was welcomed at the railway station by director of the korean international tourist agency han byong un, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee kim sok bong and other responsible members of departments concerned.

present also was chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Pakistan Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 2, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and li meng-hua, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and m. afzal khan, leader of the pakistan basketball team, were present at a ceremony to welcome the pakistan men's basketball team this evening, and watched a friendly match between chinese and pakistan basketball teams.

bakhtiar ali, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials, of the pakistan embassy here were present at the ceremony and watched the match.

li hsien-nien met m. afzal khan and had a friendly conversation with him before the ceremony.

the welcoming ceremony was held under the auspices of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china in workers' indoor stadium here.

the pakistan and chinese national flags hung over the rostrum in the arena. there were streamers inscribed with "long live the friendship between chinese and pakistan people and sportsmen exclamation" and other slogans.
the entrance of the basketball players of the two countries into the arena drew warm applause from the 15,000 spectators.
the band played the national anthems of pakistan and china.

li hsien-nien, li meng-hua, m. afzal khan and agha shahi stepped down from the rostrum and shook hands with the basketball players of the two countries and were photographed together.

the stadium was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and pakistan.

both teams played zonal defence. the pakistan players played a more varied game and scored both from under the basket and from outside the free throw zone. the chinese team played fast breaking basketball and showed good team work. the spectators applauded both teams for their spirited game and good sportsmanship. the score was 92:66 in favour of the chinese team.

also present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, yeh cheng-chang, chou jung-kuo, wang, to, mou tso-yun, kuo tung-chun and wang fu-yung.

Pakistan Basketball Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the pakistan basketball team led by m. afzal khan.

bakhtiar ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the pakistan embassy here, was present.

also present were leading members of chinese departments li meng-hua, mou tso-yun, chu tse, wang wen-chung, meng hsien-ju, chi pao-shu, lu ting and jen chao, as well as basketball coaches and players.

li meng-hua, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and team leader m. afzal khan spoke at the banquet. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and pakistan would develop constantly.

the pakistan basketball team arrived in peking by air yesterday.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Ambassador Gives Luncheon for Visit of Chinese Delegation to Switzerland

(NCNA-English Geneva, Dec. 1, 1972)

chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang yesterday gave a luncheon in berne on the occasion of the visit to switzerland of the chinese postal delegation led by chiao wei-chung, deputy director of the directorate-general of posts.

present at the luncheon were fritz bourguin and fritz locher, directors general of the posts and telecommunications of switzerland, and representatives from the swiss air lines.

a friendly atmosphere prevailed at the luncheon.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peruvian President Reaffirms Defense of 200 Miles of Territorial Sea

(NCNA-English Lima, Dec. 1, 1972)

reaffirming peru's position in defence of the right to 200 nautical miles of territorial sea, president juan velasco pointed out yesterday that "this is a position not only of peru but also of a good number of countries that are struggling to defend their natural resources."

this came in an interview at lima airport with a group of chilean newsmen who were accompanying president salvador allende on his visit to mexico and other countries. during his brief stopover at lima airport, president allende was welcomed and seen off by president velasco and other peruvian officials.

the peruvian president added: "today 200 miles is not a topic of conversation. ecuador, peru and chile have an agreement on its defence." he said that "we always defend the thesis of the 200 miles of territorial sea because it means sovereignty and jurisdiction at the same time."

he said, "peru supports not only chile but also all those countries that defend their sovereignty. the conflicts with which the chilean people are faced may appear before any of us. therefore, we should remain vigilant, unite and defend our natural resources because they are the property of our peoples."

CHINA AND UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Premier Chou En-lai Congratulates National Day of United Arab Emirates

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to zayid bin sultan alanahayan, president of the united arab emirates, extending warm congratulations on the national day of the united arab emirates. the message reads in full as follows:

his highness zayid bin sultan alanahayan,
president of the united arab emirates,

abu dhabi

on the occasion of the national day of the united arab emirates, i wish to extend warm congratulations to your highness and the government and people of the united arab emirates on behalf of the chinese government and people. may your country enjoy prosperity and her people well-being. may the friendly relations between china and the united arab emirates continuously develop.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, december 1, 1972

CHINA AND UN

Executive Director of UN Fund for Population Activities Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1972)

r. salas, executive director of the u.n. fund for population activities, and his special assistant s. l. tan, left here after a visit by air for new york today via shanghai.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned li chuan-chung, chu ping-yi and tai chih-chao.

they visited hospitals, scenic spots and places of historical interest in peking. the china travel and tourism administrative bureau gave a banquet in their honour.

Huang Hua Gives Luncheon for Representatives of European Countries and Canada

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 1, 1972)

huang hua, vice-chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and permanent representative to the u.n., gave a luncheon today in new york in honour of the representatives of a number of european countries and canada to the u.n. general assembly.

among the guests were edouard longerstaey, vice-chairman of the delegation of belgium; peter jankowitsch, representative of the delegation of austria; saul f. rae, vice-chairman of the delegation of canada; joseph attard kingswell, chairman of the delegation of malta; robert fack, vice-chairman of the delegation of netherlands; cornelius c. cremin, representative of the delegation of ireland; walter gehlhoff, permanent observer of the federal republic of germany to the u.n.; jimmy martin, minister plenipotentiary in the office of the permanent observer of switzerland to the u.n.; alberto cavaglieri, representative of the delegation of italy; jean-paul munchen, representative of the delegation of luxembourg; and athanasios petropoulos, alternate representative of the delegation of greece.

chen chu, wang jun-sheng and pi chi-lung, representatives of the chinese delegation were also present.

a friendly atmosphere prevailed at the luncheon.

Huang Hua Exposes Again Soviet Revisionist "Disarmament" Fraud

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 29, 1972)

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation and permanent representative to the united nations, pointed out once again that the soviet proposal of the so-called non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons is a downright fraud. he was speaking at the plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly this afternoon.

he said that the soviet proposal obliterates the demarcation line between aggression and the victim of aggression and only benefits the superpowers and imperialism in their expansion of aggression. the chinese delegation firmly opposes the proposal.

during the debate on the soviet proposal at the u.n. general assembly plenary meeting from november 2 to 15, a number of countries took no interest in or opposed the fraud. the soviet delegation was afraid that its proposal would be voted down in its original form. therefore the soviet delegates were very active inside and outside the u.n. during all the time after the debate and did some patch-work on the proposal. finally they rigged up a "joint proposal" which was exactly the same as the original proposal in substance. at the plenary meeting today, the "joint proposal" was adopted by a vote of 73 in favour, 46 abstained, 9 absent and 4 against. the chinese delegation voted against the proposal.

speaking before the voting, huang hua pointed out that the soviet proposal "is a downright fraud because the soviet social-imperialists, with honey on lips and dagger in heart, have always been saying something while doing something else, harbouring murderous intent behind their smiles. it is not difficult to see through their reactionary features if only one is good at judging them by their deeds after hearing their words. flaunting the signboard of 'curbing arms race' and 'strengthening international security', they are stepping up arms expansion and war preparations frenziedly; under the smokescreen of 'anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism', they take the sovereignty and interests of other countries as their target for expansion and stakes for political deals in their contention with another superpower for world hegemony; under the signboard of 'socialist community', they subject their allies to aggression, interference, subversion and control; under the signboard of 'supporting self-determination', they openly incited and supported an aggressive war to dismember a sovereign state; in the guise of 'international aid' they infringe upon the sovereignty of other countries, interfere in their internal affairs or even incite coups d'etat to subvert them; and so on and so forth."

huang hua said: "take for instance the relations between china and the soviet union. the soviet representative mr. malik had the cheek to talk glibly at this rostrum about soviet preparedness to restore good-neighbourly relations with china without the use or threat of force in its relations with china. is that true? if what mr. malik has said really represents soviet policy and not propaganda, then why should the soviet union station a million troops on the sino-soviet border? why should it send soviet troops to the people's republic of mongolia?

"the soviet foreign minister gromyko's proposal on the so-called non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons obliterates the demarcation line between aggression and the victim of aggression. this is in effect asking the people of various countries to give up their armed struggle against aggression and at the same time is aimed at maintaining the superpower nuclear monopoly and nuclear superiority

for the purpose of carrying out nuclear blackmail and threat against the people of the world. people can see at one glance what this proposal is directed against. the soviet union, which has all along paraded itself as being 'anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist' and styled itself the 'friend' of the third world, has brazenly put forward such a proposal. this is sufficient to show to what depth it has sunk exclamation it is only natural that they have been exposed and refuted by many delegations at the general assembly as they well deserve.

"in these circumstances, the soviet delegation was compelled to do some patch-work on its own draft resolution. nevertheless, the present draft is still full of loop-holes and shows hardly any change from the reactionary contents of the original soviet draft."

"in our view," he stressed, "if one is to talk about the non-use of force and prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, one must not deviate from the present political reality but must face up to the essence of the question without evading the fundamental question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. as is well known, imperialism is the source of war in the present era, the power politics and hegemony practised by the nuclear superpowers constitute the principal threat to international security. although the patched-up draft contains in its preamble some casual mention about recognizing the right to 'self-defence' and the 'legitimacy' of the struggle of colonial peoples, yet the operative part still contains no clear distinction between aggression and self-defence and fails to express clearly support for just wars and opposition to unjust wars but demands indiscriminately and without regard to conditions the 'renunciation of the use or threat of force in all its forms and manifestations.' all this is exactly the same as the original soviet draft. the u.n. charter provides that all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force 'against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state'. the failure to mention even this point in the operative part of the new draft is definitely not an inadvertent omission but a smokescreen deliberately spread with ulterior motives.

"the new draft does not contain any demand for imperialism and the nuclear superpowers to dismantle their military bases on foreign soil and to withdraw their troops abroad back to their own countries nor does it contain any demand for the aggressors to withdraw from the foreign territories they have occupied by armed force. in these circumstances, is not the demand for a general renunciation of the use of force by all countries tantamount to asking them all to recognize the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist aggression and military occupation as permanently legal?

"the new draft makes no mention at all of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, nor does it ask the nuclear countries to undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and in any circumstances, particularly not to use nuclear weapons against the non-nuclear countries and nuclear-weapon-free zones. this shows that in asking the general assembly to adopt a resolution declaring the 'permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons' which has no binding force at all, the soviet representative is merely engaged in deceptive empty talk, because this will not in the least prevent the superpowers from maintaining their nuclear monopoly and nuclear threat."

huang hua said in conclusion, "certainly, we do not doubt the good desire of some of the co-sponsors. this makes it all the more impermissible for the soviet delegation to pass fish eyes for pearls and to substitute the sham for the genuine. in our opinion such a resolution, if adopted, will only benefit imperialism and the superpowers in their aggression and expansion but will be detrimental to the peoples' cause of safeguarding and winning national independence, and detrimental to international security and world peace, nor will it conform to the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter. therefore, the chinese delegation will have to vote against the present draft resolution."

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Party Committee of A Certain PLA Regiment in Shanghai Garrison Area Closely Combines Reading with Criticism Against Revisionism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 3, 1972)

(NCNA Shanghai, December 2, 1972) In the course of reading and study, the Party committee of a certain PLA regiment in the Shanghai Garrison Area combines study of Marxism with criticism against revisionism, scoring rather good results. In the past year and more, with criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work as the key link, its members have conscientiously read the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, applied Marxism which they have learned in criticizing revisionism, and in the course of criticism, raised their ideological and theoretical levels and their consciousness of the line struggle.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the Party committee of this regiment has conscientiously read some of the works of Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's works. At the beginning, many comrades devoted their energies to reading more of the works of Marx and Lenin. Some people finished reading "Communist Manifesto" in one night while others read through a few of the books of Marx and Lenin in a couple of months. But, studying in this way, they did not understand these works profoundly enough, could not commit them into memory and could achieve little result. The consensus of all comrades was that this was a metaphysical way of study and these people actually did not understand what they had learned.

To solve this problem, the Party committee led all to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teachings on the integration of theory with reality, to develop the revolutionary style of integrating theory with reality in study and to study Chairman Mao's instructions "There is no construction without destruction. Destruction means criticism and repudiation; it means revolution" and

"Truth develops in the course of struggle against errors," thereby making them understand that: Marxism develops in the course of struggle against opportunism; therefore, only by applying Marxism in criticizing revisionism can we have a real grasp of Marxism.

After that, no matter which of the works of Marx and Lenin they were studying, they made strenuous efforts to link their study with reality, carried out revolutionary mass criticism and tried to strengthen their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism through comparison, analysis and criticism.

A member of the Party committee studied "The Civil War in France" three times. Every time, he studied it in conjunction with relevant writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, tried to appreciate its spiritual essence and then penetratingly criticized both new and old revisionism with reference to the realities of struggle in every historical period. He understood more vividly and more concretely the Marxist writings in this concern. He said: "Studying in this way, I can learn theory with reference to reality, and understand, apply and remember what I have learned."

In the course of reading and study, the Party committee of this regiment has gradually devised a method of reading in close conjunction with criticism against revisionism. It is not particular about the means but pays attention to getting practical results. It not only advocates the style of studying Marxism practically and in close conjunction with reality and by criticizing revisionism but also refrains from the formalist method of "devoting a few days' time to making preparations, letting every one make criticism and then putting reading aside." This is the method it has adopted:

(1) The individuals read books, think about problems and make criticism simultaneously. While reading books, the individuals study some basic writings of Marx and Lenin, think of the conditions under which Marx and Lenin made these writings and how history has borne out these writings, and then take the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint as the weapon to criticize the various crimes of the old and the new revisionists in betraying Marxism, to distinguish between the right and the wrong theoretically, to draw a clear demarcation line ideologically and to make clear the orientation regarding the political line.

(2) The group holds discussion and makes criticism simultaneously. When the individuals fail to understand deeply or to have a good grasp of a problem after reading, the Party committee raises this problem during collective study, so that the group may hold discussion and make criticism, pool the wisdom of the individuals and acquire more knowledge.

(3) After reading a book by Marx or Lenin, the individuals separately make preparations for making comment on it, in which they would apply the Marxist basic viewpoint learned from the book in systematically criticizing the reactionary statements made by the new and the old revisionism.

(4) The individuals always carry out study and make criticism repeatedly in conjunction with real struggle, thereby gradually deepening their understanding of the basic Marxist doctrine.

Since the beginning of this year, the Party committee of this regiment has thrice studied "Critique of the Gotha Program" and criticized the reactionary fallacies disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and achieved rather good results, thanks to the adoption of the method of repeated study and repeated criticism.

At the beginning, they studied "Critiques of the Gotha Program" and criticized the various fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in disparaging our country's socialist system. After that, they again studied "Critique of the Gotha Program" and criticized Lassalle's slogan together with the fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby seeing more clearly that the fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type were nothing but an old tale told by the old opportunists. On this basis, they studied "Critique of the Gotha Program" a third time and, with the Marxist thesis on classes and class struggle as the weapon, analyzed and criticized the reactionary essence of the fallacies spread by swindlers ranging from Lassalle to Liu Shao-ch'i, thereby greatly deepening their understanding of the Marxist stand, view and method and raising their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

Chairman Mao teaches: "The struggle of the proletariat and the revolutionary people to change the world comprises the fulfillment of the following tasks: to change the objective world and, at the same time, their own subjective world." In the course of studying Marxism and criticizing revisionism, the Party committee of this regiment also pays attention to combining criticism against revisionism with rectification of style of work. While doing its work, it makes strenuous efforts to eliminate the influence by improper styles and consciously adheres to the Marxist revolutionary style.

One of its members used to work in accordance with his old experience. When other comrades asked him questions, he always said: "This is how I did it in the past. There can be no mistake!" Later, after studying "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and criticizing the reactionary idealist conception of history trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, he recounted his fault of always trusting his old experience and seldom trusting the wisdom of the masses. He was deeply touched. At a study meeting, he made self-criticism on his own initiative. After that, whenever he met with a problem in work, he would say: "Let us discuss the problem with the masses, and there won't be any mistake." The army unit was once assigned with an important task. He went once and again to make survey on the site and to discuss the matter with the cadres and the fighters, thereby drawing up a practical and workable plan and accomplishing the task with excellent results.

* * *

Make Officers and Enlisted Men Teach Each Other; Make the Capable Ones Act As Teachers in Reading and Study

- the Party committee of a certain unit of the PLA Peking Command takes care to invite cadres and fighters who are good at study to serve as tutors and to push forward the in-depth development of the book-reading movement

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 4, 1972)

The Party committee of a certain division of the PLA Peking Command pays attention to reading and study by inviting cadres and fighters who are good at study to serve as tutors and allows officers and enlisted men to teach each other, with the capable ones acting as teachers. A year and more of practice has shown that the advantages of doing so are:

(1) Strengthening the tutorial work of reading and study of the old cadres.

(2) Bringing closer the ties between the upper and the lower levels and between the officers and their men.

(3) Pushing forward the in-depth development of the reading and study movement in the unit.

Members of the Party committee of this division are mostly old comrades who have taken part in the revolution during the War against Japanese Aggression and the War of Liberation. In the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement they urgently demanded for the use of theoretical weapons, and their enthusiasm for reading and study was very high. For the sake of achieving better results in reading and study, they strongly desired to receive assistance from tutors, but the unit did not have such specialized personnel.

Once, when they saw that organs of the political department of the division, in holding a reading class, invited some of the comrades with higher cultural level from the unit itself to tutor everybody in the study of Engels' work "Anti-Dühring," they had a great revelation. They recalled the experience of how during the war years the officers and their men had taught one another in the study of politics, military affairs and cultural knowledge, with the capable ones acting as teachers, and realized that in the present reading and study, they should succeed to and promote this glorious tradition. Thereupon, the Party committee, by means of the study, decided to invite some of the departmental cadres of a higher cultural level to do some tutorial work in the reading and study of the Party committee members.

The Party committee members of the division have adopted a solemn and serious attitude toward the work of the tutorial personnel. They are modest as well as willing to learn, and do not feel ashamed to ask questions of people below and learn from them. They not only listen attentively to

the tutoring of the departmental cadres, but also pay attention to seek advice from cadres and fighters who have made gains in reading and study.

During a study of the work "The State and Revolution" by Lenin, Hsia I-ch'ao, the secretary of the Party committee, called several times on an executive secretary of the organizational office of the political department, who had made better progress in the study of this book, for tutoring. When settling down in the 3rd company of a certain regiment, he discovered a squad leader who had a deep understanding of a view contained in the "Communist Manifesto" by Marx and Engels, and he looked this squad leader up for talks on his study.

I Te-pen, a standing member of the Party committee and the chief of staff, when reading the work "Critique of the Gotha Program" by Marx, was unable to understand a certain point in theory. Hearing that a squad leader in the 3rd anti-aircraft company had gained some understanding on this problem, he called on this squad leader for his advice. This squad leader was a young intellectual before joining the army. After enlisting, with the spirit of dogged perseverance in the manner of dripping water wearing a hole in a stone, he bored through more than ten volumes of the works of Marx and Lenin, and wrote nearly 10,000 words on his comprehension in his notebook. In accordance with the relevant teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, he talked about his viewpoint on this problem,and enabled the chief of staff to be greatly enlightened.

In succession I Te-pen called on this squad leader more than ten times to discuss his study comprehension. The cadres and fighters of the company called them a "reading mutual-aid team." Since then, the core group of the Party committee has invited this squad leader over to hear his explanation on problems of doubt encountered in reading and study.

Because the Party committee has advocated teaching and learning from one another in reading and study, with the capable ones acting as teachers, the activism of the cadres and fighters for study and work has been further mobilized. Some of the departmental cadres have looked upon helping the leading comrades with the study of Marxist properly as their inalienable right. Each time, upon receiving a tutorial assignment, they would prepare their lesson conscientiously, and strive energetically to master it thoroughly first.

The Party committee of the division, when concentrating on the reading of "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" by Lenin, decided to invite the deputy director of an office who had delved into the study of this work before to act as the tutor, and let the core group of various regimental Party committees take part in the study. Upon receiving this assignment, the deputy director studied over again this work all through the night, checked over relevant materials as well as his own study notes, and made further study on the basic concept of the book before writing an outline of his lecture. In the tutoring the next day, he felt that there were some problem that had not been explained thoroughly enough, so that night he studied over again the

original text, selected and studied Chairman Mao's relevant writings, and continued to prepare his lessons.

Several of the executive secretaries of a higher cultural level in the political department, when tutoring the Party committee members of the division in the study of the book "Anti-Dühring," have also adopted the method of collective discussion and collective preparation of lesson to deepen their comprehension of some of the problems in the book, and tried their utmost to make their lectures exact and profound. A typist from the command headquarters, after taking part in the tutorial group of the leading comrades, has, in spite of the pressure of work, squeezed out time for conscientious reading and written a large amount of study notes.

The modesty and willingness-to-learn spirit of the Party committee of the division has given an effective push to the reading and study of the cadres and fighters. Under the influence and the pace set by the Party committee, organs directly under the division have set up study tutorial teams as well as study and mutual-aid teams, held study symposiums, and established a realistic and practical study system. Everybody regularly discussed and studied problems in reading and study together. Most of the cadres of the organs have completed six volumes of the works of Marx and Lenin.

Various subordinate regimental Party committees have also studied the methods of the divisional Party committee, and in reading and study, are modestly seeking the help of the masses and taking those with ability for teachers. For the sake of pushing forward the reading and study movement, various regimental Party committees have also held many study classes for the training of tutorial personnel for the company units. Many company units have set up reading evening schools so that the mass reading and study movement may develop in a more penetrating manner.

* * *

COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

CYL Organization of Shanghai Boiler Plant Perseveringly Educates CYL Members and Youths in Ideology and Political Line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 2, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shanghai dated December 1, 1972) Under the leadership of the Party committee, the CYL organization of Shanghai Boiler Plant constantly conducts ideological education and line education briskly and vigorously among the CYL members and youths with regard to the realities of the plant, and helps them in continuously raising the ideological consciousness and their consciousness of the political line.

Once a group of new workers join this plant, the CYL organization of this plant will conscientiously educate them. Besides educating them in the history of this plant and the general knowledge of safety in production, the plant's CYL committee also pays particular attention to educating them in the political line. The CYL organization often asks a former fighter of the Red Army who participated in the Long March to tell the CYL members and other youths stories of how the Red Army, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, struggled against the "Left" and Right opportunist lines, overcame countless hardships and danger, climbed the snow-clad mountain and crossed the vast grassland, thereby educating them in the revolutionary traditions and deepening their understanding of Chairman Mao's teaching "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything."

Many new workers of the electrical group of the mechanical repair workshop and the tools workshop understand the vital significance of the study of the revolutionary doctrine. They consciously organize study groups and perseveringly carry out theoretical study during spare time, thereby displaying the vigor and vitality of revolutionary young people.

The CYL organization of this plant has adopted some methods which have been found effective in practice to go on deepening the ideological education and line education for CYL members and youths. For instance, the CYL members and other youths are mobilized to carry out activities of investigating the history of the plant and of the workers' families, to set up an exhibition of class education, and to conduct education with real objects.

The CYL branch of the foundry workshop educates the CYL members and youths by comparing the different conditions of the two youths of this workshop before and after they came to work in this plant: One of them imposed stern demands on himself, made strenuous efforts to change his world outlook and behaved himself very well in revolution and production. In less than three years after he came to work in this plant, he had the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and was elected a member of the plant's revolutionary committee. The other youth thought that he had good

family background and so slackened his own ideological remolding. Eventually, he committed a mistake. The comparison between these two youths taught many CYL members and youths a profound lesson.

The CYL organization of this plant combines the cultivation of the youths' spirit of hard struggle with the line education for them, so that the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle develops continuously. Led by the Party branch and organized by the CYL branch, the CYL members and the youths of the metal workshop worked in coordination and fought arduously for more than 20 days, succeeding in pouring more than 2,000 cubic meters of cement to form the foundation and accomplishing the task of moving more than 60 machine tools. Adopting means appropriate to the local simple conditions, the youths worked with their own hands to level the land, did earth work and laid bricks, building eight basketball, volleyball and football grounds. The CYL branch cites these deeds of self-reliance and hard struggle to educate the new workers one group after another.

The CYL organization of this plant also educates the CYL members and youths in the revolutionary ideal and the revolutionary future, and encourages and leads them to take the road of integration with workers and peasants throughout their whole life. In the past few years, in conjunction with the study of the deeds of advanced youths published in newspapers, young workers' study classes were held many times to study repeatedly the relevant works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's essays, such as "Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune" and "Orientation of the Youth Movement," and to discuss such questions as "What is revolutionary future?" "How to be a revolutionary youth?" and "How to play an exemplary role of a League member?" As a result, the CYL members and youths correctly established the revolutionary ideal and raised their consciousness in studying political doctrine and professional skills as well as their knowledge of doing their work well.

Because the CYL organization of this plant firmly grasp the ideological education and line education for young workers, the young workers grow up very quickly. In the past two years and more, 42 young people of this plant were admitted into the Party, of whom 20 joined this plant only recently. 416 young people were admitted into the CYL, representing 47 percent of the total number of CYL members in this plant; 30 young people were held responsible for leadership work of the workshops and the plant.

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GRAIN RESERVES

Wutu Commune Kept Ten Million Catties of Collective Reserve Grain in Past Decade

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 3, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Nanch'ang dated December 2, 1972) Bordering on the Poyang Lake, Wutu people's commune in Yukan hsien, Kiangsi Province, had its average per-mow output of grain surpassing the target set in the "Program" in 1962. In the ten years which followed, it perseveringly practiced economy, kept grain in reserve and made preparations for war and natural disasters. Now, the commune has ten million catties of collective reserve grain, each of its production teams has grain in reserve and the commune members also have surplus grain.

While practicing economy and storing grain in reserve, the Party committee of Wutu commune organizes the cadres and the commune members to study Chairman Mao's teaching "It is necessary to have grain in reserve, to store some every year so that the reserve will increase year by year," and to criticize the idea of "distributing and consuming everything" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and led them to recount the lesson learned in 1954: In that year, Wutu commune was attacked by an extraordinarily serious flood. Because no grain had been kept in reserve at ordinary times, the commune members had great difficulty in their everyday life and eventually could have no alternative but to purchase grain from the state.

Through study and after recounting past experience, all came to understand deeply that being prepared against war and natural disaster was Chairman Mao's consistent strategic idea, and that they wouldn't be frightened if they had grain in hand, so that they must have grain in reserve. The cadres and the commune members became more and more conscious in practicing economy and storing grain in reserve, and the collective grain reserve increased year by year.

While perseveringly making efforts to develop production and increase the collective grain reserve, the commune Party committee also popularized among the masses the typical experience of Yu Chin-ts'ai, a commune member of Maohsi production brigade, in making economical and planned use of grain. He was called "a model in practicing economy." His family of nine members persevered in saving a "handful of rice" every day, gradually increasing its reserve grain to 3,200 catties. All commune members follow his example. The practice of making planned and economical use of grain take shape throughout the commune.

The Party committee of Wutu commune conscientiously carried out the Party's policy of grain distribution and does three things "appropriately": Under the condition of increase in grain output year after year, it sells an appropriately greater quantity of surplus grain in aid of the state's construction. In the past decade, it sold 95.5 million catties of grain to the

state. It retains appropriately more grain. The commune members have increasing more food grain year after year. It keeps an appropriate quantity of grain in reserve. With the production team as the unit, it sets up a poor and lower-middle peasants' grain reserve group. More grain is kept in reserve in a year of good harvest, and less grain is retained in a year of normal harvest. A plan of grain reserve is drawn every year and is put into effect after democratic discussion.

* * *

Luhsia Commune Educates Commune Members To Keep More Grain in Reserve

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 3, 1972)

(NCNA Foochow, December 2, 1972) Luhsia commune, Nanp'ing municipality, Fukien Province, does not forget to economize grain and keep grain in reserve after reaping a bumper harvest. Since 1970, after accomplishing the task of the state's requisition of grain and reserving enough grain for the commune members' consumption and for productive use, it has sold 1,290,000 catties of surplus grain to the state and retained 1,800,000 catties of grain as collective reserve. Each of the 39 production teams of the nine production brigades of this commune has grain in reserve. Each of the commune members' families has an average of some 600 catties of grain in reserve.

Situated in a mountain area in north Fukien, Luhsia commune formerly gave a rather low grain yield. In 1970, the Party committee of the commune led the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members to learn from Tachai in a down-to-earth manner. Proceeding from local conditions, they transformed low-yield fields in large areas, grew green manure, actively popularized fine strains, and practiced continuous growing of paddy crops and scientific farming, thereby increasing that year's grain output by close to 60 percent as compared with that in 1969, and reaping 805 catties of paddy per mow on the average. In last year and this year, this commune went on overcoming the attacks by drought and mountain torrents and reaped bumper harvests of grain.

After reaping a bumper harvest, this commune conscientiously carries out the Party's policy regarding distribution of grain, and correctly handles the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual. Besides selling more surplus grain in aid of the state's construction and doing a good job of retaining collective reserve grain, it constantly educated the commune members to use grain in a planned way and to run the house through diligence and frugality, and encouraged the commune members to make a success of storing grain in reserve for their families. As a result, a mass campaign of making economical use of grain and keeping grain in reserve was unfolded extensively throughout the commune.

In Hsialan brigade, grain output increases year after year and commune members becomes better off continuously. Yet, the commune members constantly unfold activities of recalling past sufferings and comparing the past conditions with those of the present, destroying the outdated habits and establishing the new styles, and perseveringly made economical and planned use of grain. As a result, every family had surplus grain. In the No. 1 production team of this brigade, each of the commune members' families had close to 1,000 catties of surplus grain on the average.

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Chihlo Brigade Does Not Forget To Store Grain in Reserve in A Year of Good Harvest

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 3, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Chengchow dated December 2, 1972) Chihlo production brigade of Chilo commune in Yenling hsien, Honan Province, has a population of more than 2,700. Ever since 1966, despite increase in farm output year after year, the commune members have strictly practiced economy, perseveringly stored grain in reserve and made preparations for war and natural disaster. Now, the whole brigade has 950,000 catties of collective reserve grain and the commune members' families also have 310,000 catties of grain in reserve.

In Chihlo brigade, most parts of the farmland were low-lying alkaline land or slopes covered with a thin layer of sandy soil. It had barely enough grain for its own consumption in a normal year in the past. Later, it penetratingly carried out the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, transformed the alkaline land, improved the soil and built water conservation projects through self-reliance and hard struggle. As a result, it yielded ever greater grain output in the past few years running, and the average per-mow output rose to 501 catties in 1972 as compared with 230 catties in 1965. Since 1966, it has supplied the state with 4,280,000 catties of commodity grain, its collective reserve grain has kept increasing, and the commune members also keep more and more food grain year after year.

The Party branch of this brigade was of the opinion that, although they have much greater family assets, yet they must not practice extravagance and waste but must strictly practice economy, so as to make a success of the storing of reserve grain. For this reason, the Party branch of this brigade took the hard struggle and the strict practice of economy as the important content of the education in ideology and political line. After the summer or autumn crops had been distributed, it invariably carried out activities of recounting past sufferings and thinking about the present happiness. The cadres and the commune members vigorously promoted the styles of hard work and plain living, counted every cent and made economical use of grain. In this way, not only the collective had grain in reserve, but the commune members' families also had surplus grain.

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Tienwei Brigade Perseveres in Storing Some Grain Every Year

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 3, 1972)

(NCNA Kunming, December 2, 1972) Tienwei brigade of Tienchung commune in Oshan Yi Autonomous Hsien, Yunnan Province, is situated in a hilly area. Formerly, it was a place where "the ants could cross a river after a dry spell of three days, and a flood would occur after rain had fallen in three days running." In 1964, the movement to learn from Tachai was launched. The commune members reclaimed farmland from mountains and harnessed mountain streams through self-reliance and hard struggle, quickly changing the backwardness in production. In 1966, the average output of grain crops rose to more than 900 catties per mow.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres and commune members of this brigade repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," and squarely criticized the fallacy of "distributing and consuming everything" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in the problem of grain, thereby greatly increasing the consciousness of practicing economy, keeping grain in reserve and making preparations against war and natural disaster. From 1966 to 1971, this brigade persevered in storing some grain every year, and the collective had 220,000 catties of grain in reserve.

After the Party branch had penetratingly carried out education in ideology and political line, the cadres and commune members continuously increased their enthusiasm in doing farm work for the revolution. This year, this brigade's average grain output surpassed 1,100 catties per mow. As soon as the new grain had been reaped, this brigade conscientiously did a good job of grain distribution in accordance with the Party's policy, went actively into action to accomplish the task of the state's requisition of grain. Meanwhile, the collective stored more than 250,000 catties of the newly-harvested grain in reserve. The Party branch went further to propagandize the planned and economical use of grain to the masses and educated them to do so.

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RIVER NAVIGATION

Safe Navigation on Perilous Section of Yangtze River

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Dec. 3, 1972)

ships of over 1,000 tons today can make a round trip between yichang and chungking in five or six days, instead of 10 to 15 days formerly, thanks to the enormous amount of work done after liberation to make this most perilous section of the yangtze river safe for navigation.

ships day and night sail this 680-kilometre section that skirts the hilly southern edge of the szechwan basin and rushes through the wushan mountain to form the spectacular three gorges of chutang, wu and hsilin. hugged by hanging cliffs, and with dangerous bends and hidden reefs, this narrow section of yangtze could not be sailed at night before liberation. it has now become a major inland shipping artery linking central china with southwest china.

the work to improve this waterway began after liberation under the yangtze navigation administration and was speeded up since the start of the cultural revolution. the shallow sections were deepened, shoals removed, new ports built and modern navigation signals installed.

the workers fought dangerous rapids all year long in the revolutionary spirit of hard work. the famous rapids upstream over yichang city in hupeh province became narrow and winding during the low water season. swift currents and big whirlpools deposited gravel in the channel. in old china, many vessels struck hidden reefs and were stranded. junks often sank there. the workers, cadres and technicians made repeated investigations winter and summer, in the low water season and the flood crest period to map out a plan to straighten the channel. the project called for a submerged stone dam. at first the rocks dumped into the water were swept away by swift currents. the workers then dropped boulders, each weighing six to seven tons, for the border of the dam foundation and then lowered nets of stones to fill in the gaps. depth and conditions on the river bed were gauged by bamboo poles. a submerged step dam, 120 metres long and nine metres high, was completed during one low water season. this readjusted the direction of the flow, straightened the navigation channel and helped ensure smooth passage for ships.

the navigational marks on this section of the yangtze river have increased since liberation from 28 shore beacons to 2,300 shore beacons and buoys. navigational lights were also installed. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, industrial departments

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in shanghai and nanking made a set of luminous electrically controlled navigational lights which are now widely used. these lights are automatically switched on at night and off by day. the workers need do only inspection and maintenance work.

for vessels going upstream near some dangerous rapids, boat-towing machinery pulls the vessels by steel cables. now there are 18 stations and boats equipped with diesel-driven towing machinery as against only two tracking boats with steam-driven winches before liberation. in those days ships had to be towed past rapids by a dozen of men who turned the cables around capstans.

new wharfs have been built and old ones expanded in the ports of wanhsien, fulin and chungking. mechanization or semi-mechanization of loading and unloading has raised the capacity several fold. hungkang port in chungking has grown from an 80-year-old wharf of shabby huts where cargoes were carried on men's backs and shoulders. since liberation, 50,000 square metres of waiting rooms for passengers, warehouses, workers' housing and clubs have been put up. four newly built and expanded mechanized wharfs are in operation. floating cranes, belt conveyors, battery fork-lifters and travelling cranes are used. the port in 1971 handled ten times as much cargo as in 1950.

FRUIT HARVEST

East China Province Has Good Harvest of Mandarin Oranges

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Dec. 3, 1972)

east china's chekiang province reports a good harvest of the well-known huangyen mandarin oranges. total output is 60 per cent above that of last year.

this fruit has been cultivated for over 1,300 years and there are more than one hundred varieties of mandarin oranges grown in huangyen county of the province. the fruit is delicious and the peel and seed are used in traditional chinese medicine.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the orange producing areas conscientiously implemented the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" to ensure expansion of mandarin orange output while paying

attention to grain. investigations were made throughout the county last winter to popularize advanced experience. the orange growers strengthened management of the trees to achieve a good harvest of the fruit this year.

by reclaiming wasteland, over 480 hectares of sea beach and 500 hectares of mountainous fields in the county, have been planted to mandarin orange trees, accounting for 37 per cent of the total acreage of the county's orange orchards.

IRRIGATION

East China Province Builds Reservoir

(NCNA-English Foochow, Dec. 3, 1972)

east china's fukien province has recently built a reservoir with a capacity of more than 390 million cubic metres. situated on the tunghsi river, a tributary of the chinchiang, the reservoir is used mainly to irrigate farmland and it also to generate power and prevent floods. when the irrigation ditches and other auxiliary projects attached to the reservoir is completed, it will irrigate over 40,000 hectares of farmland in the three counties of chinchiang, huian and nanan and the chuanchou city outskirts.

the tunghsi river often brought floods before liberation to the people in the lower reaches of the river. the people started after liberation under the leadership of the chinese communist party a mass drive to build many small and medium water control projects. more than 20,000 people began building this large reservoir in the winter of 1967. fearing neither hardship nor fatigue, the builders put up a 74-metre-high, earth-and-stone dam involving 1.5 million cubic metres of earth and stone work before the rainy season. they then dug tunnels and sluice gates and put up buildings for an underground power station.

flood is basically controlled in the lower reaches of the chinchiang river. the power station attached to the reservoir can generate 100 million kilowatt hours of electricity a year.

HAILSTORM

Northwest China Hsien Uses Artillery to Disperse Hail

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1972)

improvised artillery is frequently used to shell hail-containing clouds by a county in northwest china's kansu province. two years of experience show the method is effective in combatting hailstorm.

the changchiachuan hui autonomous county was hit by a serious hailstorm in july 1970. the county communist party committee decided to pool the wisdom of the masses to solve the problem. it organized an investigation group made up of leading cadres, meteorological workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. the group called on hundreds of peasants with considerable experience in observing natural conditions and in dispersing hail-containing clouds.

the group members studied county records of hailstorms and observed the direction hail-containing clouds followed in the mountainous areas. the fact-finding tour gave them many clues.

the county drew up an over-all plan and formed a command post to combat hail. it set up explosives factories and installed 700 improvised artillery pieces at 192 points all over the county. militiamen were trained to use them.

hail-forming weather occurred at least 14 times between late june and early august last year. whenever a hail-carrying cloud appeared, the county's hilltop artillery roared to disperse it. as a result, annual grain output shot up above that of any previous year.

on the strength of their experience, the people this year made better preparations, adding 300 artillery pieces and manufactured 100,000 shells.

a mass of clouds converged on august first, threatening to drop hailstones. the county anti-hail command alerted all the communes and production brigades and teams. the party committee secretary of the changmienyi commune quickly led the militiamen to their positions, and the other commune members helped, carrying explosives or charging the shells. the commune's 88 cannon fired at a signal and the cloud head was dispersed. cannon of nearby communes followed suit. the air finally cleared after the people fought hard throughout the afternoon.

hail-carrying clouds appeared 21 times this year, most of which were dispelled by the home-made shells. no more than 4 per cent of the 33,000 hectares of cropland in the county suffered from hailstones as against 40 per cent two years ago.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception on Chinese Metallurgical Delegation's Visit to Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 2, 1972)

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, gave a reception here yesterday on the occasion of the visit to albania by a delegation of the chinese ministry of metallurgical industry led by minister chen shao-kun.

among those attending the reception were koco theodhosi, albanian minister of industry and mining; kico ngjela, minister of trade; rahman hanku, minister of construction; ksenofon nushi, vice-minister of foreign affairs; zenel hamiti, vice-minister of industry and mining; veiz giebero, director of the administration of the metallurgical combine in elbasan; and hajredin celiku, representative of the ministry of industry and mining to the metallurgical combine in elbasan.

during the reception, chinese ambassador liu chen-hua, minister koco theodhosi and minister chen shao-kun proposed toasts to the steady development of the great revolutionary friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania and to the good health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung, the builders of this great friendship.

the reception was permeated throughout with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Abdyl Kellezi Fetes Two Chinese Delegations

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 3, 1972)

abdyl kellezi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the albania-china friendship society, gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of the delegation of the chinese ministry of metallurgical industry led by minister chen shao-kun and the chinese sports delegation led by yao hsiao-cheng.

present on the occasion were koco theodhosi, minister of industry and mining, nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs, rahman hanku, minister of construction, myqurem fuga,

chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, kadri baboci, vice-minister of education and culture, misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, and veiz leto, chairman of the albanian physical culture and sports commission.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was present.

the banquet proceeded in an extremely warm and friendly atmosphere.

Albanian Army Football Team in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Changsha, Dec. 3, 1972)

the "partisan" football team of the albanian people's army led by gani berberi rounded off its visit to the central china province of hunan and left here for wuhan by train today.

the albanian comrades-in-arms arrived in changsha from kwangchow on november 30 and were honoured at a banquet given in the evening by the hunan provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army.

the p.l.a. hunan provincial command and the provincial physical culture and sports commission arranged a ceremony to welcome the visitors at the changsha working people's stadium the day before yesterday. the ceremony was followed by a friendly match between the guest team and the provincial team, which drew warm applause from the 60,000 spectators for the fine skill and sportsmanship shown by both sides. li chen-chun, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and shih lei, deputy commander of the provincial command, attended the banquet and the ceremony and watched the match.

yesterday, the albanian comrades-in-arms made a special trip to shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and visited his birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it.

in changsha, they visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers' institute and the site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, places where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his early years.

upon its arrival in and departure from changsha, the albanian football team was accorded a warm welcome and send-off at the railway station by fan cheng-chi, a leading member of the headquarters of the p.l.a. hunan provincial command, and leading members of local departments concerned li yu-ting and yang shan, as well as local football coaches and players.

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Views Sites in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1972)

comrades on the albanian friendship military delegation made a sightseeing tour of the great wall and a ming tomb here today in the company of chang tsai-chien, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence.

the albanian comrades-in-arms ascended the great wall, commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding mountains. they praised the chinese labouring people's talents and wisdom.

the albanian comrades visited the summer palace and the imperial palace on december 1 and 2.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Peking Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Algeria

(NCNA-English Algiers, Dec. 1, 1972)

china's peking acrobatic troupe flew in here at noon today from iran to pay a friendly visit to algeria.

upon its arrival, the troupe with wang hsiao-yi as leader and liu hsi-lin as deputy leader was met at the airport by kouiret mustaphe, an international liaison official, and actresses, of the algerian national theatre. the algerian ladies presented bouquets to chinese troupe leader and women members.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy hou te-chang was also present to meet the troupe.

Algerian Minister Receives Peking Acrobatic Troupe Leaders

(NCNA-English Algiers, Dec. 2, 1972)

algerian minister of information and culture ahmed taleb ibrahimi received here this morning wang hsiao-yi, leader, and liu hsi-lin, deputy leader, of china's peking acrobatic troupe now on a friendly visit in algeria.

in the course of a cordial and friendly talk with them, minister ahmed taleb expressed warm welcome to the chinese acrobats on behalf of the algerian government. he praised the militant friendship between the algerian and chinese people cemented in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy hou te-chang was present on the occasion.

this afternoon, a reception in honour of the troupe was given at the algerian national theatre by bestangi, general manager of the theatre, and babali, director of the algerian centre of information and culture.

performances were given at the reception by artists of the theatre and the chinese troupe, which began with chinese music "the east is red" played by an algerian orchestra. algerian artists performed traditional arab dances and chinese acrobats presented some items of their programme. the performances ended with algerian music "tam-tam" played by the chinese troupe orchestra.

get-together of the algerian and chinese artists proceeded in a friendly and joyous atmosphere.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Leader of Great London Council Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1972)

sir desmond plummer, leader of the great london council, arrived here by air this evening for a visit to china at the invitation of wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee. he is accompanied by arthur william peterson, director-general of the council.

they were greeted at the airport by wu teh, chairman, and wang lei, deputy secretary-general, of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and yang shou-shan and hsing jen-hsien, leading members of departments concerned

under the committee, and wang pen-tso, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

british ambassador to china j.m. addis was present.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Journalists Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 3, 1972)

the journalists delegation from ethiopia led by tegegne yetesha-work, general manager of the press department of the ministry of information of ethiopia, left kwangchow for home by train today.

after its arrival in china on november 13, the delegation toured peking, kwangchow, linhsien county, chengchow, nanking, shanghai, hangchow, changsha, shaoshan and visited factories, people's communes, chinese people's liberation army units, cultural and educational institutions, scenic spots and places of historical interest. they visited chairman mao's birthplace in shaoshan. the delegation was given a warm reception wherever it went.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Redemption Council Chairman Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1972)

colonel acheampong, chairman of the national redemption council of the republic of ghana, received chinese ambassador to ghana ko hua on december 1 and had a cordial and friendly talk with him, according to an accra report.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo Meets and Fetes Delegation of Japan National Council for Normalization of Japan-China Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and feted the delegation of the japan national council for the normalization of japan-china relations. leader of the delegation is jiro kaneko, honorary professor at osaka university for foreign languages, and deputy leader is kanesaburo gushima, honorary professor at kyushu university.

present were members of the delegation michio royama, siro shinkawa, hajime terasawa, yoshihisa kajitani, rokuro katsunuma, kentaro takagi, juro kawachi, sadakuni takaya, densuke shinkawa and kazuhiro sakakibara.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were chang hsiang-shan, leading member of the china-japan friendship association, sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the association, and li fu-teh, shan ta-chi, wang hsiao-hsien and liu chih.

Keng Piao Meets and Fetes Japanese TU Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 2, 1972)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met and gave a banquet in honour of the delegation of young activists of the general council of trade unions of japan and the independent trade unions federation of japan. leader of the delegation is yukio tanaka, and its secretary general is shoji ohara.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present were leading members of chinese departments chang hsiang-shan, ou tang-liang, han hsi-ya, mao pao-chung and tien shu-chien, and representatives of young workers of peking.

Chinese Youth Table Tennis Delegation Back in Peking from Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1972)

the chinese youth table tennis delegation led by chuang tse-tung returned to peking by air this evening after concluding its friendly visit to japan.

it was met at the airport by li meng-hua, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, leading members of other organizations concerned and table tennis coaches and players.

deputy leader li meng-ching of the delegation had returned to peking earlier.

Japanese Fishermen's Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1972)

a japan-china friendship fishermen's group dispatched by the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) arrived here by air this evening at the invitation of the china fishery association. leader of the group is torakichi nakanishi, and its secretary-general is takenori furuno.

the group was greeted at the airport by li yung-kai, ma ling, wang kuei-tsai and huang ke-hsiu of the host association, and li fu-teh, council member of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Government Trade and Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 2, 1972)

khaled shleiman el adassani, kuwaiti minister of commerce and industry, and a kuwaiti government trade and economic delegation led by him arrived here from shanghai by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

the distinguished guests were welcomed at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo and chen chieh, minister and vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister

of economic relations with foreign countries; chou chueh, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry; li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and leading members of the departments concerned of the ministry of foreign trade and the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, including lu hsueh-chien, chao mao-chun, shih hsin-pin and chang hsing-chiao.

also present were kuwaiti ambassador to china abdulhamid al-buaijan, diplomatic envoys of arab countries to china and head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

wang ming-chun, a departmental deputy director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, made a special trip to shanghai to meet the delegation and accompanied the distinguished kuwaiti guests to peking.

the kuwaiti delegation arrived in shanghai yesterday and was honoured at a banquet in the evening given by wang yi-ping, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. the delegation visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and made a sightseeing tour of the city.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Fetes Kuwaiti Government Trade and Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1972)

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo gave a banquet here this evening in honour of khalid sulaiman al-adsani, minister of commerce and industry, and all members of the kuwaiti government trade and economic delegation he is leading.

among the guests were kuwaiti ambassador to china abdulhamid al-buaijan and mrs. buaijan, and officials of the embassy here.

present were chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua.

in his speech, minister pai hsiang-kuo pointed out that both china and kuwait are countries of the third world and there exists a long-standing, friendly intercourse between the chinese and kuwaiti people. the chinese government and people firmly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against imperialism and israeli zionism, he said.

minister al-adsani praised the friendship between the kuwaiti and chinese people. the current visit to china of the delegation aims at strengthening the trade and economic links between kuwait and china, he said. he sternly condemned the zionists and imperialists for their acts of aggression against the palestinian people.

hosts and guests talked cordially at the banquet, which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and kuwaiti peoples.

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Opens in Kuwait

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Dec. 2, 1972)

the chinese economic and trade exhibition opened here this afternoon.

abdulla al ghanem, acting minister of commerce and industry of kuwait, attended the opening ceremony and cut the ribbon.

among the one thousand guests present on the occasion were abdullah al jaber al sabah, special advisor to the emir of kuwait; khalid al ghunem, speaker of kuwait national assembly; sabah al ahmed el jaber, foreign minister and acting minister of information and acting minister of finance and oil; hammoud nusuf, minister of public works; abdul aziz al sagar, president of the kuwait chamber of commerce and industry; yousuf al mikhlid, vice-speaker of the national assembly; rashid al-rashid, under-secretary of the foreign ministry; khalid al kharafi, under-secretary of the commerce and industry ministry; sadum al jassim, under-secretary of the ministry of information and other high-ranking kuwaiti officials and officers as well as noted personages.

also present were chinese ambassador sun sheng-wei and other members of the diplomatic corps, including representatives of the palestine liberation organization office in kuwait.

acting minister of commerce and industry abdulla al ghanem and head of the chinese exhibition group juan ke-ming spoke at the opening ceremony which was permeated with friendship between the peoples of china and kuwait.

the kuwaiti minister expressed warm welcome to the chinese exhibition. referring to china's economic developments, he said, "we hope these developments will become the main factor in promoting the economic relations between our two countries." he also spoke highly of the

development of trade relations between kuwait and china and stressed, "the trade relations between our two countries should be considered as an example of effective international cooperation between the peoples of developing countries. i hope this kind of cooperation will benefit our two peoples and the peoples of the third world."

in his reply juan ke-ming paid respect to his highness shaikh sabah al salem al sabbah, emir of the kuwait state, and the government and people of kuwait. he also expressed the hope that the economic and trade exhibition would contribute to the promotion of friendship between the peoples of china and kuwait and the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

before the opening of the exhibition, juan ke-ming called on abdulla al jaber al sabah, special advisor to the emir of kuwait; abdulla al ghanem, acting minister of commerce and industry; sabah al ahmed el jaber, foreign minister and acting minister of information and acting minister of finance and oil; and others. they had cordial and friendly conversations.

the head of the chinese exhibition group arrived here by air on november 28.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Closes in Beirut

(NCNA-English Beirut, Dec. 3, 1972)

the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china closed here yesterday.

about 50 thousand people visited the exhibition, among them were: anwar al-sabah, lebanese minister of economy, and michel sasin, minister of tourism, and other lebanese government officials and personages in the business, cultural, press and other circles.

the exhibition, which was warmly welcomed here, consisted of five sections: sino-lebanese friendship, handicrafts, textiles, light industrial products and foodstuffs. about a thousand visitors put down their impressions in the visitors' book, warmly praising the great successes scored by the chinese people under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao in socialist revolution and construction and paying tribute to the chinese people's firm stand of supporting the palestinian and other arab people's struggle against imperialism and zionism. many visitors wished further growth and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Delegation of Malaysian Badminton Association Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 3, 1972)

the delegation of the badminton association of malaysia led by ahmed sabki bin jahidin concluded its friendly visit to shanghai and left here for kwangchow by air today.

the delegation arrived here from peking on november 29. in two friendly contests each comprising three men's signles and two men's doubles matches, the visitors defeated the shanghai team 4:1 and lost to the fukien team 1:4. the exciting exchanges drew outbursts of warm applause from the spectators.

chen ah-ta, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, liu ping-chen, leading member of the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation, and delegation leader ahmed sabki bin jahidin watched the friendly matches and met players of both countries.

the malaysian guests were given a warm welcome when they visited the shanghai industrial exhibition. factories making shuttlecocks and badminton rackets, a hospital and a children's palace.

liu ping-chen gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. hosts and guests wished that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and malaysia would grow constantly.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ice Hockey Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1972)

an ice hockey delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by jin sang gyoun, director of the physical culture department of the pyongyang people's committee, flew in here today for a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, wan ssu-yuan, a leading member of the chinese winter sports association, as well as chinese ice hockey coaches and players.

on hand was li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Bank Delegation Concludes Visit to Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Dec. 2, 1972)

the delegation of the bank of china headed by chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank, concluded its friendly visit to tanzania and left here for lusaka this morning.

seeing them off at the airport were mwan jisi, the foreign manager of the bank of tanzania, chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen and others.

the delegation visited zanzibar island of tanzania from november 30 to december 1. it was received by amani karume, assistant chairman of the head office for finance there on november 30. mohamed mfaume, tanzanian acting junior minister for foreign affairs in zanzibar, member of the zanzibar revolutionary council and deputy chairman of the head office for works, communications and power, gave a luncheon in honour of the delegation yesterday.

yesterday evening, chinese ambassador li yao-wen gave a farewell dinner in the chinese embassy here on the conclusion of the delegation's visit to tanzania. present at the dinner were msuya, tanzanian minister for finance, amon nsekela, chairman of the board of directors and managing director of the national bank of commerce, martin, director general, and mwan jisi, foreign manager, of the bank of tanzania.

at the dinner which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, colleagues of the banks of china and tanzania chatted on friendly relations of cooperation between the peoples and banks of the two countries. they repeatedly toasted to further consolidation and development of this friendly relations.

the chinese delegation arrived in tanzania on november 25. during its friendly visit, the delegation had wide contacts with officials of the tanzanian bank circles. they visited some factories and projects as well as a ujamaa village on the outskirts of dar es salaam.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Scientists Delegation Arrives in Boston

(NCNA-English Boston, Dec. 2, 1972)

the visiting chinese scientists delegation arrived here today from new york.

it was greeted at the airport by distinguished scientists and professors from the massachusetts institute of technology and harvard university including victor weisskopf, head of the m.i.t. physics department; harvey brooks, dean of engineering and applied physics of harvard and president of the american academy of arts and sciences; walter a. rosenblith, provost of m.i.t.; c. c. lin, professor of mathematics, and john buchanan, professor of biology, of m.i.t.; and jerome cohen, professor of law of harvard.

during their stay in new york from november 26 to december 1, the chinese scientists visited the bell laboratory of the american telephone and telegraph company and princeton university in new jersey, the t. j. watson research center of the international business machines corporation in new york state, as well as columbia university and rockefeller university in new york city. they were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

during a visit on november 27 to one of the bell laboratories at crawford hill, 40 miles from new york city, the chinese scientists were acquainted with its research work and achievements by the american scientists there, and were given a demonstration of the operation of the picturephone.

at the thomas j. watson research center of the international business machines corporation at yorktown heights, new york state, the hosts acquainted the visitors with the scientific activities of the center such as electron beam technology, laboratory automation, photochemistry and pollution control. the chinese scientists attended a dinner given in their honour by leading members of the international business machines corporation.

a luncheon and a dinner were also given on november 29 and 30 by columbia university and by dr. william j. mcgill, president of the university, in honour of the chinese guests.

the chinese scientists had discussions on topics of mutual interests with noted american colleagues. they have learned some new knowledge from their american colleagues. professor s. beychok of the biophysics department of columbia university warmly congratulated the chinese scientists on their achievement in the research on the crystalline structure of insulin.

on december 1, the chinese scientists visited princeton university. they were received by and had a cordial conversation with the president of the university. professor chang wen-yu of the chinese delegation had spent six years (1943-1949) teaching nuclear physics and doing research work at princeton. during the visit he was very happy to meet some old friends and make new ones there. professor tsien wei-chang also met an old schoolmate dr. robert g. john, now head of the engineering school of princeton university, and an old colleague dr. sommer feild, now head of the space science department of the university. he was invited by his old friends to pay a visit to the space science laboratory there. dr. marvin goldberger, head of the physics department of princeton university and chairman of the federation of american scientists, and other faculty members accompanied their chinese colleagues in touring the campus and laboratories of the university, and had lunch together. the luncheon was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. those american friends who had visited china delightedly recalled the days they spent with chinese friends during their china visit.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

Wang Chung-li, Chiao Wei-chung Fete Responsible Members of Universal Postal Union

(NCNA-English Geneva, Dec. 2, 1972)

wang chung-li, acting representative of the permanent mission of the people's republic of china to the united nations office at geneva and to other international organizations in switzerland, and his wife and chiao wei-chung, head of the chinese postal delegation, held a banquet in bern yesterday evening in honour of responsible members of the international bureau of the universal postal union. they were michel rahi, director-general, anthony h. ridge, vice-director-general, louis lachaize, assistant director-general, r. barrientes and m. akbar, high advisers, of the bureau and their wives.

also present at the banquet were members of the chinese postal delegation.

an atmosphere of friendship prevailed throughout the banquet.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Bank Delegation Arrives in Lusaka

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Dec. 2, 1972)

a delegation of the bank of china headed by chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank, arrived here today for a friendly visit to zambia.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by f.r. mapara and m.v. madaro, assistant secretaries of the zambian ministry of finance.

chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy yu pao-sen were also present.

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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Raise Initiative of CYL Members and Youths in Learning Agricultural Skills for the Revolution

- The CYL organization of Tz'ushan commune, Wuhu hsien, does penetrating and elaborate ideological work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 6, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Hofei, December 5, 1972) The Communist Youth League organization of Tz'ushan commune, Wuhu hsien, Anhwei Province, has taught League members and youths to study agricultural skills hard for the revolution and strive for "redness" and "expertness" in order to contribute toward the building of new socialist villages.

In teaching League members and youths to learn proper agricultural skills, the Communist Youth League organization of Tz'ushan commune first helped them make a clear distinction between devotion of technical studies to the revolution and "technique first." In recent years, the degree of mechanization of this commune has been gradually raised. The whole commune has 7 tractors of various types and over 100 other machines. Under the circumstances, the production teams feel an urgent need for a force of trained technicians to meet the needs arising out of a raised level of agricultural mechanization. But due to failure to make a clear distinction between technical studies and "technique first," some youths fail to take up proper technical studies.

League member Hsieh Wan-yu of Ssuhsin production team was impressed by the great efficiency with which a hand-operated tractor plowed the field. He felt a great desire to learn tractor-driving but was afraid of thus stumbling onto the erroneous road of "technique first." The League organization helped him see the dialectical relations between politics and technique. His

consciousness of taking up technical studies for the revolution under the command of proletarian politics was enhanced. With the help of old tractor operators, he studied seriously and went deep into things assiduously. He learned the art of operating a tractor very rapidly. He was able to remedy general mechanical faults on his own. With the help of the League organization, 7 of the 10 CYL members also learned the skill of handling hand-operated tractors.

This year, with the fullest use being made of tractors, early rice and double-cropping late rice were transplanted and harvested in time. A bumper harvest was reaped. Average per-mow output has exceeded 1,200 catties.

In helping League members and youths in their technical studies, the CYL organization of Tz'ushan commune makes a point of associating the ideological reality of youths with penetrating and elaborate ideological work. In the past few years, many young intellectuals of the commune have returned to the countryside to take up productive labor. Some hold that having been born and raised in the countryside and being well acquainted with farm jobs, they may as well be excused from the study of agricultural skills. Therefore, they are not serious enough in the study of agricultural skills and lack the will to study.

Last year, the League group of Pehkou production team initiated an experimental-plot-cultivation activity. To win a high yield from an experimental plot, returned young intellectual League member Wei Ming-kuo applied a mix of grass and tree ashes and stable manure to the field. But no increase in production was registered. On the contrary, the yield of the plot was lower than that of others. The League organization helped Wei Ming-kuo look for the underlying causes and make a serious summing-up of experience gained and lessons learned. Only after studying did he know that fertilizer had not been properly applied.

Wei Ming-kuo came to see the erroneousness of his previous idea that having been raised in the countryside from childhood and being acquainted with farming, he could make a good job of it without studying agricultural skills. He also realized that to do proper farming for the revolution, he must seek conintuous improvements in the technical field. Therefore, he was determined to study from the very beginning. Because he studied seriously, he made very rapid progress. He learned many things unknown or only partially known to him. He mastered such agricultural skills as insect pest treatment, manure application, seed selection, etc., with a show of great skill. He won the praise of the commune member masses.

Since 1968, over 100 young intellectuals have successively come to settle down with teams in Tz'ushan commune. Under the education of poor and lower-middle peasants, they have made very rapid progress in the ideological field and in the study of agricultural skills. But after acquiring a certain knowledge of farm work, some young intellectuals consider that they have come near to perfection and are unwilling to go further in the study of agricultural skills. The League organization of the commune gave everyone timely education on the need of firmly adhering to the road of integration with the worker-peasant masses charted by Chairman Mao and putting down roots in the countryside.

Impressed on all was also the need of receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and devoting assiduous agriculture-related technical studies to the build-up of new socialist villages.

With the patient help of the League organizations,many young intellectuals have exerted themselves and humbly approached the old peasants for advice and done research assiduously. Relatively great progress was scored. Not only did they learn how to do farm work such as rice transplanting, rice harvesting, etc., but scientific experiment activities were also carried out. Achieved was an initial grasp of such agricultural production knowledge as the arrangement of crop rotations, rational manure application, insect pest treatment and prevention, soil improvement, etc.

With the young people's consciousness of taking up technical studies for the revolution raised, the League organization of this commune also pays attention to helping them overcome difficulties encountered in technical studies. After Teng Shih-yin of Kanto production team of Mulung brigade was elected production team leader, he was stymied by some technical terms about insects and drugs in the study of preventive and treatment measures against insect pests. The League organization engaged him in a timely heart-to-heart talk, and helped him foster the revolutionary spirit of sticking it out to the last.

After a spell of hard study, Teng Shih-ying at last had an initial grasp of the laws governing the treatment and prevention of insect pests. Last year, he directed vigorous efforts to such a weak link as double-cropping late rice pest treatment. He brought insect pests under effective control and scored a bumper late rice harvest. This year, Teng Shih-yin again seriously summed up experiences and tackled vigorously such tasks as soil improvement, additional basic manure application, pest treatment, seed selection and purification, etc. A bumper early rice harvest this year was followed by a bumper double-cropping late rice harvest. Average per-mow output broke through the bar of 1,000 catties for the first time.

Under the leadership of the Party committee, the League organization of Tz'ushan commune is energetically creating conditions for the study of agricultural skills by Communist Youth League members and young people. Seventy-seven production teams of the whole commune have generally set up night schools. Young people are taking up politics, culture and production skills at these schools, with relatively satisfactory results achieved.

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OBITUARY

Huang Sung-ling, Delegate to the People's Congress, Passes Away

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 3, 1972)

(NCNA Peking, December 2, 1972) Comrade Huang Sung-ling (黄松龄), a delegate to the 3rd Narional People's Congress and adviser to the Political Economy Seminar of the Central Party School of the Chinese Communist Party, died of illness on November 28, 1972, in Peking, having failed to respond to medical treatment. He was 74 years old when he died.

Comrade Huang Sung-ling was a native of Huajung hsien, Hunan Province. He joined the Communist Youth League in 1924 and was admitted into the Chinese Communist Party in 1925. After the nation-wide liberation, he was posted successively as Director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Tientsin Municipal Committee, Vice Minister of Higher Education of the Chinese People's Republic, Vice President of the Chinese People's University, member of the Committee of the Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, member of the State Planning Commission, member of the 2nd National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and delegate to the 2nd and 3rd National People's Congress.

This afternoon, the Central Party School of the Chinese Communist Party held a memorial service for Comrade Huang Sung-ling. Responsible persons of various quarters concerned including the Scientific and Educational Group of the State Council, the Office of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the United Front Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and the Central Party School of the Chinese Communist Party, together with the surviving dependents and friends of the late Comrade Huang Sung-ling attended the memorial service.

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STEEL MAKING

Use Dialectical Materialism To Guide Steel Refining

- An account of how Shanghai No. 3 Steel Mill studies dialectical materialism to overcome empiricism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 5, 1972)

Shanghai No. 3 Steel Mill is the oldest enterprise of the steel industry in Shanghai. It employs a large number of experienced steel workers as well as many cadres and technicians of long standing on the steel front. In their long practice, they have accumulated rich experience. At present, more than ever, they are feeling that in order to implement conscientiously Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and unremittingly push revolution and production forward, they must study seriously Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, sum up their experience scientifically, and guide revolutionary practice with revolutionary theory. They said, "Steel is obtained through tempering. As long as we guide "tempering' with 'study,' we could overcome one-sidedness ceaselessly, increase our consciousness, and gradually gain freedom in production struggle."

Since the past several months, there has been a great improvement in production in Shanghai No. 3 Steel Mill, and one of the main reasons is the study of dialectical materialism by members of the mill and their constant overcoming of empiricism.

A New Change in the "Old Eight Heats"

The open-hearth furnace workshop of the Shanghai No. 3 Steel Mill is one of the oldest workshops in the steel making trade in Shanghai. Its two furnaces are already 51 years old. In the Big Leap years, the workshop was a nationally famous high-yield red banner unit. Production of each heat of steel of these two open-hearth furnaces, after 20 years of technical innovations, is already ten times that of the initial period just after the liberation. At present, they hold the lead in many technical and economic targets for open-hearth furnaces in the whole country. Formerly, there was a time when this workshop could only produce eight heats of steel each day, no more and no less, and because of that, people called these two open-hearth furnaces of the workshop the "Old Eight Heats."

The comrades of the open-hearth furnace workshop, on being called by this nickname, regarded it as a form of criticism as well as an incentive, and they were determined to open up a new situation. They decided to adopt the new technology of oxygen-blowing at the top of the furnaces to improve refining and to increase steel production.

For the sake of not affecting normal production, they carried out oxygen-blowing experiments at the latter stage of the use of the furnace chamber. After oxygen-blowing was tried, because the temperature in the

furnace rose to more than 1,700 degrees, the damage to the furnace chamber and in particular to the roof of the furnace was very severe, refractory bricks started crumbling, and the furnace maintenance crew had to carry out "hot repairs" many times a day.

The comrades of the open-hearth furnaces realized that their former experience was inadequate, and they must, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge," practice diligently, make summing-up conscientiously and create new experience to protect the furnaces chamber and the roof of the furnaces in particular during oxygen-blowing. Many of the cadres of the other workshops and the mill also went to the furnaces, and together with the workers and technicians, daily inspected the condition of damage to the roof and the inner surface of the wall of the furnaces and kept a detailed record of production figures to find out the law.

At that time, some of the comrades suggested going to Anshan Steel Mill to borrow some refractory bricks capable of withstanding temperatures of up to 1,700 degrees and above for the relining of the furnace roof. On second thought, with the "furnace in Shanghai and the furnace roof material in Anshan," that was not a long-term plan.

Later, everybody thought "Why are they only thinking of getting bricks for the furnace roof to suit the furnace temperature and not making the furnace temperature to suit the furnace roof?" With dialectics in their thinking, the road became open and bright. They carried out improvements on the furnace chamber and heightened the furnace roof. In that way, although temperature on the surface of the molten steel in the furnace still remained about 1,700 degrees, the temperature at the roof stayed at about 1,600 degrees. Using the normal refractory bricks, oxygen-blowing could still be carried on, and the life of the furnace roof was extended.

Eight or nine years ago, water pipes for cooling were installed on the walls of the open-hearth furnaces in the workshop to solve the heat-resisting problem, and it turned out to be a good experience. However, at present, with the increase in the tonnage of the furnaces, this experience must also develop in accordance with the changed conditions. They changed the thin and small-diameter pipes into thick and large-diameter pipes, and finally solved successfully the problem of the heat-resisting wall of the open-hearth furnaces.

The adoption of the new technology of oxygen-blowing for steel refining is a success. The life of the furnaces has been extended and steel production shows a vigorous increase of 30 percent. The "Old Eight Heats" can at present turn out, nine, ten, or eleven heats of steel a day.

The comrades of the open-hearth furnace workshop said, "Although we have been carrying out innovations on these two old furnaces for 23 years, and have 'known' them for more than half a century, we still do not know them thoroughly enough, and still have to get to know them better. We must keep on accepting new things and studying new problems." At present, they

are actively making preparations to carry out the more advanced technique of pure oxygen-blowing experiments on the open-hearth furnaces so as to make another breakthrough in open-hearth steel refining.

Revelation from Three Serious Studies

The oxygen top-blowing converter workshop of Shanghai No. 3 Steel Mill formerly used a side blowing rotary furnace for steel refining. Last December, work was commenced to change it into an oxygen top blowing converter workshop, and in March this year, it was thrown into production. Within the short period of four months, it has already reached the designed production level. For a newly constructed workshop to get so quickly into orbit is due to the fact that the workers, cadres and technicians of the workshop have learned three times from the experience of advanced units using dialectical materialist methods.

Before trial production, the workers, cadres and technicians of the workshop had gone to other places as well as to Shanghai No. 1 Steel Mill to study the technique of using oxygen top-blowing converters for the refining of steel. In the presence of workers of Shanghai No. 1 Steel Mill, they personally took part in the operation and turned out several heats of fine steel. Because of that, they thought that there was not much difference between the technology of oxygen top-blowing converters and that of the side-blowing rotary furnace, and it could be very quickly mastered. They never expected that upon their return to the mill to carry out work, the slag cart would be derailed at times and steel would leak out at times, and things turned out more complicated than had been expected.

They again returned to Shanghai No. 1 Steel Mill for study and assistance. This time, they studied very conscientiously and carefully. Upon returning to their own mill, they carried out work in strict accordance with the experience gained in Shanghai No. 1 Steel Mill. Production developed more smoothly, but quality still failed to make the grade.

Where did the problem lie? Everybody carried out analysis: The first time they went outside for study, they were over-confident of their own experience, and did not pay enough attention to the experience of others. The second time they stepped outside for study, they failed to see that the experience of others had been summed up in accordance with their own concrete conditions, and upon their return to the mill, they blindly copied them in some places. Therefore, the workers, cadres and technicians of the workshop decided to study advanced experience seriously a third time.

This time, they did not copy blindly. For example, they did not copy fully the experience of "low nozzle position and high salinity" of Shanghai No. 1 Steel Mill, but taking into consideration concrete conditions in their own mill, they raised the "nozzle position" of the "oxygen gun," and grasped salinity and steel temperature on the basis of actual conditions. Consequently, they kept turning out fine steel and enabled this workshop to reach the designed capacity within a short time.

Rely on Dialectical Materialism in Fighting a Battle on One's Own Initiative

Last year, the medium gauge steel plate workshop of Shanghai No. 3 Steel Mill acquired a set of steel rolling machine, and the output of medium gauge steel plate was raised.

The plate, after coming out of the steel rolling machine, must be sent to the trimming section for shearing before it could become a finished product. Following the throwing of the new rolling machine into production, the speed of shearing was unable to catch up with the speed of the rolling machine, and a large amount of uncut plate was stacked in piles around the workshop to the extent that it must be taken outside the mill for stacking. Everybody felt that there was an urgent need to change this situation.

However, on the basis of their own experience, cadres of the medium gauge steel plate workshop were of the opinion that the potential of the trimming section was limited, and minor improvement or innovation could not solve the problem to any great extent. They used a stop-watch to measure over and over again the speed of production of each set of equipment, and from the figures obtained, still arrived at the conclusion that potential was very limited. To enable the shearing power to catch up, they must open up another new front. But water from afar could not quench urgent thirst.

Not long ago, the workshop carried out in-depth revolutionary great criticism and repudiation. The workers were very angry with the fallacies and crimes perpetrated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging the national economy, and decided to press ahead in steel production. Many of the workers after work would still settle down and carry out careful study by the side of the machinery.

The workers made nearly ten technical innovation proposals for increasing the speed of shearing, and after these proposals were put into practice, they were able to increase production by more than 1,000 tons of steel plate a month. Because of that, the eyes of the cadres were opened, and they realized that minor improvement and innovation could also solve big problems, and by actively supporting the workers, very quickly put these new innovations into practice and enabled the capacity of trimming and shearing to catch up with the speed of the rolling machine gradually. The output of medium gauge steel plate in the month of August this year showed an increase of nearly 30 percent over the average monthly output from January to July.

This incident has deeply educated the cadres of the workshop, and they said, "A stop-watch can never measure the wisdom and resources of the people. Narrow-minded experience had fettered out hands and feet. Some personal experiences could be valuable, but we must never treat individual or partial experience as an unalterable truth, but should keep on discovering, summing-up and assimilating experience from the people.

With reference to reality in the workshop itself, the comrades of the medium gauge steel plate workshop studied the works of Marx, Lenin and

Chairman Mao. Everybody deepened his understanding of the theses "There is no such thing as absolute rest and unconditional equilibrium. Each separate movement strives toward equilibrium, and the motion as a whole puts an end again to the equilibrium" in "Anti-Dühring" by Engels as well as Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. They said, "For many years, equilibrium in the production of the workshop has always been relative and conditional. The situation is constantly changing, and with the change in condition relative equilibrium would be destroyed and a new unequilibrium would appear."

Last year, they constructed a new four rollers steel rolling machine, and the production and quality of medium gauge steel plates showed an improvement. Following that, production in the heating furnace was unable to catch up, and a new unequilibrium appeared in production. After the construction of a new heating furnace, relative equilibrium again appeared in production. Not long ago, the rate of production in the trimming section failed to catch up and now a new unequilibrium appeared, consequently people were at a loss about what to do.

They studied revolutionary theory, summed up the lesson of historical experience, and realized that following the further bringing into play of the potential of the steel rolling machine, a new unequilibrium was bound to occur in production. On the basis of this prediction, after carrying out analysis on the many links of production one by one, they changed the solid base of the heating furnace affecting production into a hollow base, raised the productivity of the heating furnace, and enabled a continued improvement to take place in the output of medium gauge steel plate.

- NCNA Reporter

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INDUSTRIAL TECHNIQUES

Maintain Placing Proletarian Politics in Command, Go Deep into the Study of Techniques for the Revolution

- The machine-building industry front in Heilungkiang organizes a technique demonstration for the popularization of advanced techniques

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 5, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Harbin) A group of labor models and technical innovators on the machine-building industry front in Heilungkiang Province have organized themselves into an advanced technique demonstration team, and recently, by going separately deeply into various plants, mines and cities in the whole province for the demonstration and spreading of advanced techniques, have been warmly welcomed by the broad masses of workers. Their activities are playing a very useful role in pushing forward the development of mass technical innovation activities and stimulating the raising of technical levels on the machine-building industry front.

Heilungkiang Province is one of the machine-building industry bases in China. Encouraged by the excellent situation both within and outside the country, for the sake of catching up and overtaking advanced technical levels and quickening the tempo of socialist construction, relevant departments in Heilungkiang Province have recently organized an advanced technique demonstration team headed by famous labor model Su Kuang-ming, to visit various places for the exchange and popularization of advanced techniques. Taking part in this advanced technique demonstration team are 32 labor models and technical innovators of the province and municipalities including members of the Ma Heng-ch'ang team from Tsitsihar No. 2 Machine Tool Plant, Su Jui-t'ang, an old worker from Mutanchiang Peifang Tools Plant, and Chiang Ch'i-en, an old worker of Harbin Chilien Machine-Building Plant, old workers who had attended the national "Meeting of Heroes."

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, these comrades are maintaining the placing of proletarian plitics in command, studying and going deep into the study of technique for the revolution, carrying out technical innovations in a big way and scoring gains in grasping revolution and stimulating production. In the mobile technique demonstration activities, they have demonstrated more than 20 items of advanced technique witnessed by more than 18,000 workers from such cities as Harbin, Tsitsihar, Chiamuszu and Mutanchiang.

Su Kuang-ming, national labor model and worker-engineer of Harbin Automobile Plant, gave a demonstration of a terminal milling cutter he had made innovation on. He took a four-head milling cutter and a finishing tool, and set them on a lathe. Under the high speed revolution of the lathe, a smooth and highly polished part was completed in a single process. Since the great cultural revolution, Su Kuang-ming has together with the workers

and technicians of the workshop carried out nine major technical innovations including the multiple-head drill and a radial drill for boring holes in inner cylinders.

Young worker Hu Kuo-ying of the Ma Heng-ch'ang team, by adopting another type of advanced cutting tool, gave a demonstration of high speed cutting of a lead screw. He set the long and slender piece on a lathe, started the machine, and within five minutes completed a high precision lead screw for a universal milling machine. This advanced cutting method successfully and collectively created by the workers of the Ma Heng-ch'ang group not only increases efficiency five times, but also guarantees product quality.

In the technique demonstration, well-known labor model Su Jui-t'ang used a kind of cutter which they had collectively innovated for the processing of a fire-quenched part of extreme hardness. This kind of material was considered not easy to process, but it was very quickly processed on his cutting tool. The adoption of this kind of advanced cutting tool and the new processing method not only saves cutting blades, but also extends the life of the cutting tool.

The activities of the advanced technique demonstration team have effectively stimulated the activism of the broad masses of workers everywhere on the machine-building industry front in the whole province to go deep into the study of new techniques for the revolution and set in motion a development of various technical innovation activities. After studying the advanced techniques of the technique demonstration team, workers and technicians in many factories have, in relation with the production reality in the plants themselves, diligently gone deep into the study and innovation of cutting tools and fixtures, and making innovations on production equipment and processing methods.

While transmitting advanced techniques, the technique demonstration team have at the same time also helped plants in various places make technical breakthroughs and solving difficult problems. They have helped more than 20 plants in such places as Chiamuszu, Mutanchiang, Tsitsihar and Harbin in solving 51 outstanding technical problems.

The quality of the screw rod processed by Chiamuszu Machine Tool Plant was low, and it affected the work for completing the fitting of the planer. When the technique demonstration team learned of that, it voluntarily dispatched two team members to this plant, carried out "diagnosis" together with workers of the plant, and adopted the method of using an advanced high-speed cutting tool for the cutting of trapezoidal thread, which not only enabled production quality to reach state specifications, but also enabled the time for cutting a screw rod to be shortened from the former time of 120 minutes to only 8 minutes, and raised efficiency 14 times.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

East China City Cadres Study Marxist Works

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Dec. 5, 1972)

cadres under the power supply bureau of tsinan, capital city of east china's shantung province, are regularly studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's writings to raise their understanding of marxist-leninist theory.

twice a week, the cadres are given half a day off from work for study. there are study classes, each concentrating on one book, with a study curriculum of 90 hours. most of the leading cadres, including party branch committee members in workshops, have to date attended one or two of the six classes already held.

the cadres deal with problems and exchange experience in group discussions. the secretary of the bureau party committee, who had been cited for keeping up with marxist study in the years of revolutionary wars, takes part in teaching all the classes.

during the war years and after liberation, many communist party members persisted in marxist study. since 1970 the tsinan bureau party committee has followed chairman mao's instruction: "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism." it has organized leading cadres at all levels down to the grassroots, to study works by marx, engels and lenin, "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha programme", "the civil war in france", "anti-duhring", "the state and revolution" and "materialism and empirio-criticism".

some veteran cadres are well versed in revolutionary practice but did not read much about the historical background of these marxist-leninist classics. a number of younger cadres have read more but are less experienced. the party committee takes care to organize the two to learn from one another. chi pan-yueh, a new standing committee member, had been a soldier and a worker. he found it difficult to read marxist-leninist classics. so the party committee asked another comrade with a higher educational level to study with him. the pair finished three books in half a year, and each benefitted from the other.

keen attention is paid to linking theory with practice, which is upheld as the revolutionary style of study. the bureau made all cadres study chairman mao's "reform our study" and other writings of his to encourage them to apply the marxist stand, viewpoint and method to solving practical problems. those who have done well sum up and report on their experience.

this study has helped raise cadres' theoretical level and their consciousness of the struggle between two lines. using what they have gained from their study as a weapon, the cadres repudiated the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other swindlers. now knowing well that practice is primary and the people are the motive force in the making of history, the cadres are paying more attention to the mass line in their work. they often make investigations and consult the masses when problems arise. in this way they improved industrial management and expanded the transforming station recently, pooling the wisdom of the masses.

TEACHER TRAINING

Central China Hsien Trains Teachers from Minority Nationalities

(NCNA-English Changsha, Dec. 4, 1972)

three-fourths of the school teachers in the hsinhuang tung autonomous county in hunan province, central china, are from minority nationalities. they only constituted one-third of the teaching staff before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

bordering on hunan and kweichow provinces, the multi-national county is inhabited by the tungs, huis and miaos who comprise over 80 per cent of the local population. the county has trained 1,300 full-time or part-time minority teachers in the past few years in accordance with chairman mao's proletarian line in education and his national policies.

the county party committee has run 16 study classes to help minority teachers raise their political consciousness and teaching standard. in the commune-run middle and primary schools, experienced teachers are organized to help the newcomers.

in the past few years, 54 minority teachers joined the communist party, 85 joined the communist youth league and 181 were recommended as advanced teachers.

MODEL WORKER

Veteran Model Worker Retains Style of Hard Work

(NCNA-English Kunming, Dec. 4, 1972)

yang ting-liang, deputy party committee secretary of a smelting plant in kochiu city in the southwest china province of yunnan, has maintained a spirit of working hard as a cadre for 18 years and a model worker since 1954.

he always tries to find time to work in the workshop. in march of this year when he went to the smelting workshop he found the soot absorbing system functioning poorly. he crawled into the smoke stack to find the trouble. other workers tried to dissuade him because he is almost 50 years old. but he insisted and joined other workers in the small passage for five hours until repairs were finished.

yang ting-liang also kept to the principle that the factory should be run economically. a few years ago, a new soot removal system was needed. some suggested asking for state funds, but yang ting-liang pointed out that although production had increased considerably in the past few years, they should keep to the spirit of building the factory through diligence and frugality and try to improve factory equipment by their own efforts. this was supported by the party committee. the workers, cadres and technicians collectively made the design and did the construction. they installed a new soot absorbing system which saves 2.5 million yuan and more than 200 tons of steel, while trapping 97 per cent of the soot in the workshop.

yang ting-liang comes from a poor peasant family and went to work at the age of 14. the victory of the chinese revolution provided him with the opportunity to develop his skills and ability. in 1954 he made a renovation in the smelting process and became a provincial model worker.

in 1958, he was appointed a leader of this plant which was then newly set up. although it had poor equipment and output was low, he was confident that the initiative of the workers can overcome any difficulty. through the years, new pieces of equipment have been built and installed and production has increased as techniques improved. for instance, they had changed the sintering process and this increased the recovery rate by six per cent and lessened labour intensity. the plant now has six times the production capacity when the plant went into operation, it has become an advanced industrial unit.

TEXTILE MILLS

Tientsin Textile Mills Learn from Each Other

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Dec. 5, 1972)

the cadres and workers of the tientsin no. 3 and no. 4 colour textile mills exchange experience and advances in production freely in their mutual study and mutual help activities.

both mills have topped the state plan every month this year. the quality of products is the best in history and costs have been reduced below state regulations.

the two mills are of the same size on the same street with similar equipment and turn out similar products. but in the past, the no. 3 mill tailed no. 4 mill in quality, output and production cost.

leading members and workers of no. 3 went to no. 4 mill to study their experience. the cadres and workers there welcomed them and passed on their experience and skills. as a result, no. 3 mill raised its output and quality and renovated the looms more quickly than the no. 4 mill and accumulated new experience in technology.

the revolutionary spirit of the no. 3 mill inspired the no. 4 mill cadres and workers. the party organization of the no. 4 mill sent 40 people to learn from no. 3 mill, which welcomed them. they spread the advanced experience of no. 3 mill's engine workshop in the light of their own conditions and got good results.

the workers of the two mills hold that any achievement and experience gained by a socialist enterprise is the common asset of the state and the people. they are doing their best with the common desire to accelerate the building of their socialist motherland. therefore they exchange experience, each helping the other to catch up. last may, no. 3 mill designed a new variety of cotton tweed in imitation of a kind of corduroy. they told the no. 4 mill about this new design in detail. the no. 4 mill improved the fringe patterns to make the design more attractive. it has been recommended as an outstanding product in the city. the cadres and workers of no. 3 mill rejoiced over the achievement of no. 4 and pledged to learn from their spirit of making constant creations.

mutual help in overcoming deficiencies has become a general practice between the two mills, their workshops and shifts and among the workers. no. 3 mill this year added 26 new varieties and no. 4 mill 65.

SMALL POWER STATIONS

South China Hsien Sets Up Small Power Stations

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 5, 1972)

fokang county in the south china province of kwangtung hilly has built 348 small hydroelectric power stations with a generating capacity of 6,000 kilowatts in the past three years.

as a result, every people's commune and production brigade has its own power station. nine out of every ten production teams have electric lights. husking, rice milling and forage crushing have been mechanized or semi-mechanized. mechanized farming and mechanized rice seedling transplanting and the farm acreage under drainage and irrigation have expanded.

this has stimulated local industry. an initial network of farm machinery repair and manufacture has been set up at the county, commune and production brigade levels. the county now has eleven electric pumping stations, 250 farm produce processing workshops run by power stations and 11,800 farm machines. per hectare grain yield has exceeded 7.5 tons since 1970, showing an increase of 48 per cent over 1968. early rice yield per hectare this year was 5.6 per cent above that of 1971. progress is also reported for forestry, stockbreeding, sideline occupations and fishery.

the county communist party committee in august 1969 decided to encourage peasants to build small hydroelectric power station using local water resources to speed up rural socialist construction. a host of small streams are scattered in many hills in this locality in the northern part of the province.

the secretary of the county party committee went with other cadres to make investigations in the countryside. they summed up and popularized the outstanding experience of a production brigade in establishing small hydroelectric power stations. in a mass drive the brigade made use of a mountain stream to build five such power stations self-reliantly in three years. it is able to supply the county with electricity apart from meeting its own needs.

the county promptly launched a mass movement. in the spring of 1970, kaokang commune built 13 small hydroelectric power stations in six months. in its efforts to set up bigger ones, the county last year built ten power stations, each with at least 100 kilowatts and put up a web of high tension transmission lines to link up the small power stations in the county.

fokang farm machinery plant has produced a number of water turbines, small generators and transformers of diverse specifications. it has also cooperated with other factories in making lathes, drilling machines, electric welders and tool sharpening grinders to help the county's eleven communes and some production brigades put up power stations. four-fifths of the major equipment of the county's hydroelectric power stations, including generators, water turbines and pressure water pipes, are turned out by factories in the county. many communes and production brigades have produced equipment of the workers' own devising. the county has trained 3,000 hydro-electric technicians in the past three years.

WATER CONSERVANCY

Mass Drive for Water Conservancy in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Dec. 5, 1972)

the annual winter mass water conservancy drive is underway in southwest china's granary province of szechwan.

people's communes have over the years expanded the irrigated area under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. it now totals 2.5 million hectares, 7 times the 1949 amount. in the preceding winter-spring construction period alone, the water storage capacity was enlarged by 1,100 million cubic metres, enough to irrigate 260,000 hectares.

this, among other factors, has doubled total grain output, compared with pre-liberation.

seventy per cent of the province's farmland is scattered on mountain slopes and used to depend on rainfall. great numbers of small and medium reservoirs, ponds and dams have now brought countless terraced fields under gravitational irrigation. lechih county in the middle of szechwan suffered chronic drought since more than 40,000 hectares perched on the watershed dividing two rivers.

in recent years, the county started a movement to build water control projects. with self-reliance and hard work, local cadres and masses built many dams, each dozens of metres high. the people raised huge rocks on hoists made by themselves. they also opened a tunnel thousands of metres long and cut a canal skirting the mountain. the county has built 110 reservoirs since the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

there are now 30,000 irrigated hectares, and grain output increases year by year.

around the szechwan basin are numerous mountain torrents, which the people trap in many reservoirs.

there is only one river in kaichiang county. in the rainy season the overflow would damaged the crops and during the dry season there used to be no water for irrigation. in the winter of 1970, the people built a big reservoirs and a dozen small reservoirs and canals, forming an irrigation system. more than 10,000 hectares of farmland of the 14 people's communes have become high stable fields despite excessive rain or dry spells.

the tuchiang weir irrigation system on the chengtu plain was built over 2,200 years ago. after china's liberation in 1949, the system was improved. it can reach 27 counties and cities as against 12 shortly after liberation and irrigate 460,000 hectares of farmland as against 130,000 during the early post-liberation period. average grain yield per hectare in the irrigated areas rose to six tons; seven counties gathered seven tons or more. there were good harvests of oil-bearing crops, tobacco, jute and medicinal herbs. navigation and power generation are growing rapidly.

however, the lungchuan mountains running along the eastern edge of the plain blocked rivers, and the rolling land east of the mountains remained dry. over the past few years, hundreds of thousands of cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members have been mobilized to hack through the mountains. they dug tunnels 20 kilometres long and built reservoirs, aqueducts and irrigation ditches to lead water to the dry land of many counties. over 200,000 hectares more land were thus brought under irrigation, an area bigger than that for the entire system during the early post-liberation years.

AGRICULTURE

China's Major Grain-Producing Provinces Finish Autumn Sowing

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1972)

china's major grain-producing provinces of kiangsu, szechwan and anhwei have completed autumn sowing despite adverse weather conditions.

the temperature in various places of kiangsu was low in summer and autumn this year and this delayed autumn-crop harvesting and brought difficulties to autumn sowing of wheat and barley. the rural party organizations throughout the province encouraged the masses to speed up autumn sowing while paying attention to the quality. many communes and production brigades in the southern part of the province and the lihsiaho area adopted many feasible measures to accelerate autumn sowing.

the acreage sown to wheat, rape, broad beans and peas in szechwan is larger than that of last year.

szechwan was hit by serious drought this year. leading cadres at various levels joined the masses in combating drought and sowing. over 10,000 cadres went down to guide the sowing work in the leshan, wenchiang and mienyang administrative regions. the leading members of the mienfeng commune party committee led the masses in digging 300 wells and ponds. as a result the commune has autumn-sown an acreage 20 per cent larger than that of last year.

east china's anhwei province had sown wheat to 1,330,000 hectares by mid-november, and the people on the southern bank of the huai river are still busy sowing. autumn sowing this year was characterized by deep ploughing, use of good strains and application of more manure and fertilizer. the acreage for seed farms and experimental plots, having been enlarged, accounted for one-third of the total wheat acreage in the area north of the huai river.

OFFSHORE ISLANDS

Fishermen Build Up Small East China Island

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Dec. 4, 1972)

fishermen on small mayi island of the famous choushan fishing grounds in the east china sea are doubling the area of farmland by wresting a portion of the seashore through building a dyke. one-third of the project, which will cover 33 hectares, has been completed.

this is one of their projects to build up the island through diligence and frugality and make it more prosperous.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, members of the people's commune on the island have turned many tracts of seaside land into salt fields and farms. early this year the communist party committee of mayi commune pooled the ideas of the members and decided to build a salt field on low-lying shore in a production brigade. two hundred women offered to do the work as most of the men were out fishing at sea. the women carried large quantities of soil by shoulder poles or carts to raise the outer edge of the beach to trap sea water for natural evaporation. they created a salt field that gives 250 tons a year.

3-square-kilometre mayi island organized its fishing co-op in 1954 in response to chairman mao's call "get organized". it later developed into the mayi people's commune. in the spirit of self-reliance, the masses of the co-op worked hard for three months to make straw rope and collect scrap iron. with this income, the co-op built four deep-sea fishing boats. in the 18 years since, the people have persevered with the same self-reliance and added 46 motorized junks which have a total of 3,000 horse power.

deep-sea fishing has been expanded and more machinery added. the island has put up a machine-building plant, a net factory, a ship repair shop, a power plant and aquatic products processing mills. formerly a workshop equipped with simple tools, the machine-building plant now has five workshops. but it continues to be run with frugality. the workers make technical innovations and calculated expenditures carefully. machines are checked and maintained frequently to ensure longer use. the example of this plant spurred others to work economically while increasing production.

the commune began inshore breeding of edible seaweeds and laver in 1966. a communist party member led a group of seven in living on an isle some 20 nautical

miles away. they surmounted difficulties to build the breeding grounds which have given the commune a sizable income for some years already.

fresh water was in short supply on mayi island. the people made efforts to sink wells in the rocky terrain and build reservoirs. they succeeded in supplying fresh water to the 4,000 people on this island in 1970. in addition, they have planted over a million trees.

the fishermen lived in misery before liberation because of exploitation by the kuomintang reactionaries and fishing despots. they embarked on the road of socialist collectivization under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line after liberation and the collective economy has been steadily expanded. the commune has a public accumulation fund of 3,200,000 yuan. it has 130 fishing vessels as against only 35 boats before liberation. shoal detectors and tele-communication equipment are in use for fishing operations.

the commune has set up supply and marketing cooperatives, grain stores, a post-office, a broadcasting station, a hospital and a school that enrolls all school-age children. young people go to junior middle school. all the fishermen under 45 years of age can read and write. when the fishermen are at sea, doctors go with them to provide medical service.

most of the fishermen live in new tiled houses and every household has electric light. the commune theatrical troupe often gives performances. each brigade has a basketball team.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Metallurgical Delegation Feted in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 4, 1972)

koco theodhosi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of industry and mining, gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of the visiting delegation of the ministry of metallurgical industry of china, led by minister chen shao-kun.

the luncheon was attended by abdyl kellezi, member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, xhafer spahiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, kico ngjela, minister of trade, rahman hanku, minister of construction, myqerem fuga, chairman of the executive committee of the people's council of tirana district, reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, zenel hamiti, vice-minister of industry and mining, veiz gjebero, director of the administration of the construction of the metallurgical combine in elbasan, and hajredin celiku, representative of the ministry of industry and mining to the metallurgical combine in elbasan.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and other diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present.

comrade koco theodhosi and comrade chen shao-kun exchanged toasts at the luncheon which proceeded in a very warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Metallurgical Delegation Leaves Albania for Romania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 5, 1972)

the delegation of the chinese ministry of metallurgical industry led by minister chen shao-kun left here yesterday for a friendly visit to romania after concluding a friendly visit in albania.

among the several hundred people present at the airport to see the delegation off were koco theodhosi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of industry and mining; kico ngjela, minister of trade; rahman hanku, minister of construction; reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign

affairs; zenel hamiti, vice-minister of industry and mining; and sabri pilkati, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council.

also present were liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and chinese technical personnel working in albania.

romanian ambassador to albania ion stoian was also present on the occasion.

during its stay in albania, the chinese metallurgical delegation was accorded a warm welcome and reception by the leading comrades of the albanian party of labour and government and the working people. the delegation acquainted itself with the heroic albanian people's great achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, when it visited tirana, elbasan, librazhd, pogradec, mirdita, kruja and other districts. it also attended the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of national independence and the 28th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

CHINA AND BOLIVIA

Kuo Mo-jo and Keng Piao Meet Bolivian Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with juan lechin oquendo, chief of the bolivian left-wing nationalist. revolutionary party, and executive secretary of the bolivian central labour organization and the trade union federation of mineworkers.

after the meeting, keng piao gave a banquet for the bolivian friend.

present on the occasion were ni chih-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; shen chien, leading member of the china-latin america friendship association; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned han hsi-ya, shih chin-no, jen chung-chieh, lin hsien-nung, li ke-ming and lu hui-hsiang.

Peking Workers' Meeting Welcomes Juan Lechin Oquendo

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1972)

more than 1,000 workers in the chinese capital met at the peking no. 1 machine tool plant today to warmly welcome juan lechin oquendo, chief of the bolivian left-wing nationalist revolutionary party, executive secretary of the bolivian central labour organization and the trade union federation of mineworkers.

ni chih-fu, leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and juan lechin oquendo made speeches at the meeting.

ni chih-fu pointed out that the people of china and bolivia both experienced imperialist oppression and plunder in the past and were today closely linked together in the struggle against the common enemies. he said: "the bolivian people and working class show consistent sympathy and give consistent support to china's socialist revolution and construction. the visit of comrade juan lechin oquendo to china will be instrumental to the promotion of mutual understanding, learning from each other and mutual support between the people and particularly workers of china and bolivia."

ni chih-fu praised the bolivian workers, particularly the miners for their glorious tradition in revolutionary struggles. "they have waged long, valiant and unyielding struggles for the independence of the country, state sovereignty, democracy, freedom and the right to survive," he said.

ni chih-fu stressed: "we firmly support the bolivian people in their struggle against foreign plunder and for the recovery of national resources and in their just struggle for national liberation, democracy and freedom."

juan lechin oquendo gave an account of the bolivian people's protracted struggle against imperialism. he said: "the poverty and backwardness of the bolivian people is entirely the result of imperialist exploitation. that is why we are set to drive the imperialists out of bolivia." the bolivian people, he added, is an unyielding people and will go on fighting.

juan lechin oquendo thanked the chinese people for their support to the revolutionary struggles of the bolivian people. in the interest of progress and the well-being of the majority of the people, he declared, the bolivian people and the chinese people will unite, the people of all countries of the world will unite, so as to eliminate imperialism -- the biggest exploiter of mankind.

in conclusion, juan lechin oquendo said that he would convey the chinese people's friendship to the bolivian people.

present at the meeting were shen chien, leading member of the china-latin america friendship association, and leading members of other organizations han hsi-ya, shih chin-no and tsao hsien-po.

accompanied by shen chien, ni chih-fu, and chu pao-ho, vice-chairman of the peking no. 1 machine tool plant revolutionary committee, juan lechin oquendo visited the workshop and canteen, and was accorded a warm welcome by the workers.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Chairman Fetes Great London Council Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1972)

wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of sir desmond plummer, leader of the great london council, and arthur william peterson, director-general of the council.

british ambassador to china j.m. addis attended the banquet.

wu teh and sir desmond plummer made speeches at the banquet.

wu teh said: the people of china and britain are friendly to each other. although the two countries have different social systems, the people of both countries aspire to develop the relations between the two countries and promote mutual understanding on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. thanks to the common efforts of the two governments and people, the relations between the two countries have developed over the past two years.

wu teh expressed the conviction that the current visit of sir desmond and mr. peterson to china will play a positive role in promoting sino-british relations and the mutual understanding between the two cities of peking and london in particularly.

sir desmond said it is his belief that his current visit will help promote the friendship between the

british and chinese people, strengthen the ambassadorial diplomatic relations that began to establish in march this year, and at the same time open the way for exchange of visits in a very broad sphere.

among those present at the banquet were wang lei, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, wang pen-tso, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry, and yang shou-shan, wu ko-feng and hsing jen-hsien, leading members of the departments concerned under the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

wu teh met sir desmond plummer and mr. arthur william peterson this afternoon, and discussed urban construction and management with them.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Arrive in Tantung

(NCNA-English Tantung, Dec. 4, 1972)

norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived in the chinese border city of tantung by special train this afternoon after visiting the democratic people's republic of korea and taking a rest there. samdech

the distinguished cambodian guests were greeted at the railway station by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife wang hsuan-mei, and chairman of the tantung municipal revolutionary committee wang shu-nien, and more than 2,000 people.

tantung was today permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity of the people of china and cambodia. samdech and madame sihanouk stepped down the special train at four p.m. amid beating of drums and gongs. chen hsi-lien, wang shu-nien and others walked up and cordially shook hands with them, welcoming them to tantung. children presented flowers to samdech and madame sihanouk.

arriving here together with samdech and madame sihanouk were general duong sam ol, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol, princess norodom keth kanya, madame pemme peang, madame kou roun, prince norodom yuvaneath and his wife, princess norodom roeungsy and her husband and prince sisowath methavi.

also present at the railway station were leading members of the tantung municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in tantung.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling made a special trip to pyongyang and accompanied samdech and madame sihanouk to tantung.

chen hsi-lien gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests.

chen hsi-lien said in his toast: the friendship and unity of the chinese and cambodian people are fostered by chairman mao and samdech sihanouk and are therefore indestructible. he stated that like the people of the whole country, the people of liaoning province will respond to chairman mao's great call, and by deeds of grasping revolution and promoting production support the cambodian people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

in his toast, samdech sihanouk spoke warmly of the achievements made by the people of tantung in building socialism. he said that the cambodian people have won tremendous victories in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and that the cambodian fighters will persist in struggle without compromise till final victory.

toasts were exchanged to the lasting, great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and cambodian people.

CHINA AND CHILE

Huang Hua Calls on Salvador Allende

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 3, 1972)

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation to the 27th session of the united nations general assembly and permanent representative to the u.n., called on salvador allende, chilean president who is to attend a u.n. general assembly meeting, this evening in new york and had a friendly conversation with him.

present on the occasion were clodomiro almeyda, chilean foreign minister, and humberto diaz-casanueva, representative of the chilean delegatipn and permanent representative to the u.n.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Visiting Group of French Personages Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1972)

the group of french personages led by madame irene de lipkowski left here by air today for a tour of southern china before leaving for home.

the group was seen off by leading members of chinese organizations concerned ting hsueh-sung, li en-chiu, shih lin-feng and hsu kuang.

ITU

Fifth Plenary Assembly of International Telegraph, Telephone Consultative Committee Opens

(NCNA-English Geneva, Dec. 4, 1972)

the fifth plenary assembly of the international telegraph and telephone consultative committee of the international telecommunication union opened here today.

attending the plenary assembly were delegations from more than 60 countries including china.

the president of the meeting, the acting director of the consultative committee, and the presiding chairman of the meeting of the heads of the delegations in their speeches at the meeting extended welcome to the chinese delegation.

liu yuan, head of the chinese delegation, in his speech expressed thanks for their welcome. he declared that the government of the people's republic of china has decided to join the international telecommunication convention signed in montreux in 1965, but with a reservation on an attached provision on the distribution and use of radio frequencies. he pointed out that it was illegal and invalid for the chiang kai-shek clique to usurp the name of "china" to approve and sign the international telecommunication convention.

liu yuan noted that the representatives of the so-called "republic of viet nam" had no right to sign the above-mentioned convention on behalf of the vietnamese people and to attend the i.t.u. assembly. in the present circumstances in which north and south korea have agreed upon the principle of independent and

peaceful reunification, the chinese delegation opposes the unilateral dispatch by the south korean authorities of representatives to the i.t.u. assembly. he further pointed out that the lon nol regime is something imposed on the khmer people by external forces. it is illegal from the start and has no right at all to represent the cambodian people at the i.t.u. assembly.

liu yuan said that due to reasons known to all, china has been unjustifiably barred from the i.t.u. for 22 years. this accounts for the chinese delegation's unfamiliarity with the state of affairs of the i.t.u. we have come to the assembly to learn. the chinese delegation will step by step take an active part in the wholesome activities of the i.t.u.

liu yuan said finally that the chinese delegation is willing to make joint efforts with all other delegations present to enable the present assembly to achieve positive results.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Vice Minister Meets Iranian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1972)

ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission, today met and had a friendly conversation with iranian friend manouchehr ganji, professor of the faculty of laws of the university of teheran, and mrs. ganji.

present on the occasion were ting hsueh-sung, secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of organizations concerned.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Deputy Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1972)

fumihiko togo, leader of the working-level delegation of the japanese government and deputy vice-minister for foreign affairs, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, assistant minister of foreign trade liu hsi-wen and leading members of departments concerned, including han hsu, wang hsiao-yun, hsi yeh-sheng, liu yun-chou, kao ming-ching, hsiao feng, wu hsueh-yi, chen shu-tzu, wang ping-yu, wu shu-tung, chen kang and shih chih-yi.

present were all members of the working-level delegation of the japanese government, and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Chi Peng-fei, Li Chiang Meet Japanese Government Working-Level Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the working-level delegation of the japanese govenment led by fumihiko togo, deputy vice-minister for foreign affairs.

on hand was yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

also present were leading members of the chinese foreign ministry, the ministry of foreign trade, the ministry of agriculture and forestry, the ministry of communications, the people's bank of china, the general administration of civil aviation and other departments concerned.

Japanese TU Delegation Leaves Peking on Visit to Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1972)

the delegation of young activists of the general council of trade unions of japan and the independent trade unions federation of japan left here by air today to visit southern china before going home. leader of the delegation is yukio tanaka, and its secretary general is shoji ohara.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned ou tang-liang and han hsi-ya, as well as representatives of young workers of peking.

Delegation of Japan National Council for Normalization of Japan-China Relations Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1972)

the delegation of the japan national council for the normalization of japan-china relations with jiro kaneko as its leader and kanesaburo gushima as its deputy leader left here for home by air today after its friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including chou pei-yuan, sun ping-hua, lin lin, chou yi-liang and ting to.

Working-Level Delegation of Japanese Government Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1972)

the working-level delegation of the japanese government led by fumihiko togo, deputy vice-minister for foreign affairs, left here by air today on a visit to shanghai. it will then leave china for home via kwangchow.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by liu hsi-wen, assistant minister of foreign trade; han hsu, director of the protocol department, and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the department of asian affairs, of the foreign

ministry; and leading members of other departments concerned.

also present was yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

chen kang, a division chief of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, accompanied the japanese guests to shanghai.

during their stay in peking, members of the delegation from various japanese ministries exchanged views with leading members of chinese departments concerned on the agreements to be negotiated by the two governments. the delegation visited the art handicrafts exhibition, the palace museum, the exhibition of relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the great wall and one of the ming tombs.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Kuwait National Assembly Delegation

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Dec. 4, 1972)

chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of the kuwait national assembly delegation which had paid a friendly visit to china.

speaker of the kuwait national assembly khalid saleh al ghuneim and his wife, vice-speaker and head of the national assembly delegation yousuf al mikhlid, and all members of the delegation attended the banquet.

juan ke-ming, head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition group, was also present on the occasion.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. guests and hosts wished for the daily strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries.

Chou En-lai, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Chen Chieh Meet Kuwait Government Trade and Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this afternoon with kuwaiti minister of commerce and industry khalid sulaiman al-adsani and all the members of the kuwaiti government trade and economic delegation he is leading.

members of the delegation attending the meeting were: ali essa al wazzan, hassan mohammed rajeh, hamad abdul aziz al sagar, abdul aziz sultam al essa, walid hadeed and elias salim boudjok.

kuwaiti ambassador to china abdulhamid al-buaijan was present.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned chou chueh, wang ming-chun, lu hsueh-chien, shih hsin-pin, chang hsing-chiao, yang fu-chang, hsu ta-yu, chao ching-tien and li hui.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese Foreign Minister Leaves Hangchow for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Dec. 4, 1972)

khalyl abou hamad, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of lebanon, mrs. hamad and the party of the foreign minister wound up their visit to hangchow and left for kwangchow by special plane today. they are accompanied by tsao ke-chiang, director of the department of west asian and north african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, and e.j. boustany, lebanese ambassador to china.

foreign minister and mrs. hamad arrived in hangchow from shanghai on december ?. lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in their honour that evening.

during their stay in hangchow, the distinguished lebanese guests visited a silk mill, toured the west lake and attended a performance presented by the

chekiang provincial song and dance troupe. when they visited the silk mill, the chairman of the mill revolutionary committee presented the guests with silk tapestries of west lake landscapes.

upon their arrival in and departure from hangchow, the guests were welcomed and seen off at the airport by lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, chiu chiang, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local organizations.

Lebanese Foreign Minister and Mrs. Hamad Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 5, 1972)

khalyl abou hamad, foreign minister of the republic of lebanon, mrs. hamad and his party left here for home by train today after a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the railway station by shan yin-chang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife wang chien; teng hsiu-fang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; tsao ke-chiang, director of the department of west asian and north african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry; and e. j. boustany, lebanese ambassador to china.

foreign minister hamad and the other distinguished lebanese guests arrived here from hangchow by special plane yesterday. in the evening, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in their honour. after the banquet hosts and guests attended a performance of acrobatics presented by the propaganda team of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army.

yesterday afternoon foreign minister and mrs. hamad and the other lebanese guests visited a chrysanthemum show and an orchid garden.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Badminton Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 5, 1972)

the delegation of the badminton association of malaysia led by ahmed sabki bin jahidin wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were leading members of chinese organizations pai yu-kuei and fu ching-tao and chinese badminton players.

the delegation arrived here from shanghai by air on december 3. that evening it was honoured at a banquet given by the kwangtung branch of the all china sports federation.

on the evening of december 4, the visiting team had a friendly match with the kwangtung provincial men's team. among the spectators were lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, wu jun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local organizations. the players of the two countries displayed good sportsmanship and skill in the three singles and two doubles matches that evening which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere throughout.

while in kwangchow, the malaysian guests visited the exhibition hall of china's export commodities fair, a school, a chrysanthemum show and scenic spots.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

President Bhutto Receives Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Dec. 3, 1972)

pakistan president bhutto received the chinese delegation of scientific and technical workers led by chiang sheng-chieh at presidency here this evening and had a friendly and cordial talk with them.

the president extended welcome to the chinese delegation's visit to pakistan. chiang sheng-chieh expressed gratitude to pakistan government and pakistan scientific and technical workers for their warm and friendly hospitality accorded to the delegation.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung was present on the occasion.

the chinese delegation is on a friendly visit here after participating in the inauguration ceremony of the karachi nuclear power station.

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Engineering Corps Fighting on the Rooftop of the World

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 5, 1972)

"A blue vault overhead,
A hugging mist underfoot,
We perspire, and our sweat
Melts the 1,00-year ice.
On the rooftop of the world,
We build a highway,
Our red hearts bent on serving the people."

This is a battle song of the 6th company of a certain unit of the engineering corps of the PLA Tibet Military District Command. It is also a portrait of a life of hard struggle on the Tibet plateau which is dubbed the "rooftop of the world."

Eighteen years ago, the commanders and fighters of the 6th company joined fraternal units and civilian workers of various nationalities in setting up the Nu River Bridge and cutting our way through the Ch'iaoerh Mountains and building the well-known Szechwan-Tibet highway by overcoming a thousand and one obstacles and hazards. Since then, the commanders and fighters of this company have all along maintained the glorious tradition of fighting amidst hardship. Highways and bridges built one after another by them across snow-clad mountains the ice-bound ridges on the Tibetan plateau are dubbed by the Tibetan people "Golden Highways" and "Man-made Rainbows."

One winter, the 6th company received instructions to head for a certain mountainous area of the Himalayas on a construction mission. Here it is over 5,700 meters above sea level. The air is rarified. Unmelted snow piled up on the peaks all the year round. Braving wind-swept snow, the

commanders and fighters climbed up the highest top, everyone of them breathing laboriously as if balls of cotton were stuck in their throats. In the teeth of the blizzard, the heroic fighters of the engineering crops pitched tent. Right the next day they set to work breaking the ice on the ground.

On the worksite, the snowstorm raged, the frozen earth hard as iron. The odds against construction work were overwhelming. Upon recalling the scene of the Red Army of former years who climbed over snowbound mountains and marched across grasslands, the commanders and fighters felt suddenly charged with an extra spurt of strength. Braving the blizzard, everyone fought doggedly. Just as the road-building work progressed to the depths of snowbound mountains, there suddenly appeared an "ice- and snow-bound slope"--a 2-meter-thick layer of sand and stone iced over with slush. They decided to dig holes for explosives to blast the ice layer. But the "ice- and snow-bound slope" was hard as steel. One steel drill after another snapped. One pick after another was blunted. Yet not more than a few holes were dug.

Eyeing the "ice- and snow-bound slope," the fighters said firmly, "Make nothing of an 'ice- and snow-bound slope,' even an iron mountain must be cracked open in half!" Everyone racked his brains to think out ways and means.

At last, from half-way up the mountain were collected cow dung and dried firewood to make a bonfire to melt the ice layer. The flaming and crackling fire burned day and night. In a hollow so made explosives were buried. The ice layer was finally cracked open. The commanders and fighters plunged into the bone-chilling icy water. Day and night, they kept scopping out sand and hauling stone. Fighter Yang Ch'eng-yeh had his hands and feet cut and bruised by ice. One bloody gash after another showed. Yet disregarding the excruciating pain, he kept working doggedly. The strong effects of a great height of a mountain left him unconscious several times. Yet the moment he came to he continued fighting. With a display of such unwavering and unswering faith, the comrades of the whole company conquered the "ice- and snow-bound slope" in exactly half a month. A path of advance was carved out.

The commanders and fighters of the 6th company fought on the ice-bound peaks and snow-capped ridges month in and month out, year after year. Where the going for a project was toughest they went as pace-setters. Once, on their own initiative, they committed themselves to an assignment to build a highway across a hazardous cliff. Knapsacks and tools on their backs, the commanders and fighters moved in here breezily. They reared up their heads to be greeted with the sight of a steep precipice thrusting upward into the clouds like a sharp sword. They lowered their heads to look into a foaming and churning mountain stream cascading downhill. This was the work site.

After the bugle sounded the opening of the battle to conquer the hazardous precipice, Communist Party members Sung Ch'i-chu, Hu Cheng-yin, and Wang Liang-yü were the first to climb up the dangerous cliff. With ropes lowered midway down the cliff, they started at work. Vigorous mountain winds sent them swaying back and forth mid air. The points of their feet clinging to

cracks on the rocks, they wielded 12-lb. hammers to dig holes for explosives. As the iron hammer hit the rock, sparks flew around. After fighting hard, the three Communist Party members had the first dynamite hole fixed. A hollow was blasted out of the side of the precipice big enough to allow standing room for ten persons. With this hollow as a basis, they kept fixing dynamite holes. A work face was carved out for the whole company.

After the comrades of the whole company continuously plunged into the battle, they again worked out a terraced work method, by which many work groups were able to work on the face of the cliff up and down at the same time. The sound of explosions and hammering reverberated through the hollow and empty valley. After a spell of hard fighting, a 1,000-year precipice was at last tunnelled through to make way for an advancing highway.

In the autumn of one year, there came a mountain torrent. The commanders and fighters of the 6th company travelled day and night to hurry to a section of the Szechwan-Tibet highway to fix a collapse of earthwork in disregard of torrential rains. The first stage of the project had scarcely been completed when they started setting up a bridge. Squad leader Fan Ch'eng-shan and fighters Ma Ch'ao-chu and T'ang Ling-chang jumped into the water together. The icy water ate into them as if needles were plunged into their hearts. Setting their teeth, they kept at it doggedly. Bridge supports and the bridge head called for a large supply of stone. Thinking nothing of hardship, the comrades of the whole company went uphill to carry stones pickaback. Some comrades had their shoulders skinned by stones. Yet doggedly they fought on. As a result, in a matter of 16 days, a one-month job was completed.

In carrying out the tough bridge-building and road-building assignments, the company and platoon cadres of the 6th company perseveringly stayed on the forefront of construction. Though seriously afflicted with a stomach disease, company commander Huang Shao-chang joined everyone in doing labor. Having regard to his health, the higher-ups decided to let him retire and take up regional work. Before he left, he climbed up a precipice to join the fighters in wielding big hammers and fixing dynamite holes. As he breathed laboriously, his head bathed in sweat, the fighters said with compassion and tenderness, "Company commander, you are leaving soon. You must quit working." But he had his heart set on giving every ounce of his strength to the build-up of the motherland's borderlands. He kept swing the iron hammer. Not until he had the last hole fixed did he leave the company.

The exemplary acts of the cadres of the 6th company inspire the fighters of the whole company to advance bravely and make continuous new contribution to the building of the borderland.

- By NCNA Correspondent and New China News Agency Reporter

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Penetrate Into Basic Levels To Serve Army Units Stationed on Islands

- In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the logistics department of a certain PLA Shenyang unit improves its work style in a down-to-earth manner, with a better and better job done in logistics work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 5, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, December 4, 1972) In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the logistics department of a certain PLA Shenyang unit stationed on the Yellow Sea front has improved its work style in a down-to-earth manner. All the year round, it stays deep amidst the basic levels to serve the island army unit. A better and better job is being done in logistical work.

The office of the logistics department is situated on the mainland. Yet the army units served by them are scattered over a dozen outlying islands, big and small, in the Yellow Sea. The chief responsible comrades of the Party committee of the office constantly take the lead in going deep into the islands. Among leadership organs there has appeared very soon a new trend toward deep involvement in the world of reality. Since last year, over 50 percent of the personnel of the logistics department have constantly squatted at basic levels to serve the island units.

A certain island was running short of drinking water. To help the Armymen and civilians on the island solve the water problem, the comrades of the logistics department thought out many ways and means. First, they sank eight big-sized wells on the island. The result: "The wells are filled to the brim on rainy days but are dried up the bottom in rainless days." This was attributed to the shallowness of the wells. Yet the problem remained unsolved. At last, they settled down to an investigation and study. It was found that the geological composition of this island was a sand-and-rock layer which holds no water. In the light of these circumstances, they built a reservoir in a valley between two mountains. Mountain water in the rainy season was channelled into the reservoir for storage. The water consumption problem confronting militarymen and civilians on the island was basically solved.

As a result of the incident, everyone came further to understand that ebullient enthusiasm and best hopes were not all that was needed to do a good job. They must come with a strict scientific attitude. Subjective understanding must dovetail with objective realities. On this basis, the Party committee of the department worked out a special decision on the strengthening of investigation and study and improvement of an organ's style of work.

A change in style is accompanied with a clearer understanding by offices of the logistics department about the condition of the island garrison units. The aim of "thinking what the island units think, feeling as urgently the needs of the island units as they themselves feel and helping fulfill

their needs" was attained. At the end of last year and early this year, the equipment supply section of this logistics department sent a work group on two successive occasions to ascertain conditions about the control of the arming of island garrison units. In the light of the company cadres' hopes and suggestions, they specially set up a weapon inspection and repair group composed of a deputy department director, an assistant, a technician and a repair worker. In every unit the group visited, its members not only lent a hand at repairing but also joined cadres and fighters in studying and strengthening control methods. The cadres were helped to cultivate a backbone technical force.

While going deeply into reality to serve the island units, the comrades not only energetically help with the solution of company units' problems calling for an urgent solution but make a point of looking at problems while they are still developing and doing a job with greater initiative and doing a better job.

Last year, a comrade of the production section squatted at a selected spot with the 4th company stationed on a certain island. He found that they did very well in the raising of pigs. They were to produce 30 more piglets the following year. For fodder, they relied on melons and vegetable leaves and tendrils mixed with green grass, tree leaves and the like, which they collected themselves.

This comrade associated the pig-raising situation of the 4th company with the pace of development of the pig-breeding effort of the whole unit. He felt that if a new source of fodder was not created, contradictions would become increasingly acute. He had a talk with the cadres and fighters of this company. Everyone said that to plant the edges of vegetable fields with corn and interplant corn fields with vegetables allowed not only self-sufficiency in vegetable supplies but also a yield of several hundred extra catties of grain. He considered this a very good method. He put forward the suggestion to the Party committee of the logistics department. The leading comrades of the logistics department specially sought out the comrades of the production department for a study and a mapping of the acreage for vegetable and grain intercropping in the whole area. At a production meeting, arrangements were also made for various army units.

After experimental farming, various units scored gratifying achievements. The number of live pigs swelled day after day. That of pigs slaughtered for food also went up continuously. Sometimes, the company was served pork every day and at other times stayed for long on salted pork. The diet was less than balanced. The logistics department felt that if the cold storage problem was not solved, it would surely have an adverse effect on company life. Therefore, the Party committee of the logistics department put this matter on its agenda. On the one hand, the Party committee sought the creation of some necessary equipment, and, on the other, aroused the army units to draw on locally available resources with local features in mind and apply their own hands to making cold storage equipment through combining modern and indigenous

methods. Now, various big units are equipped with their own cold storage boxes. Basically solved was the problem of keeping fish and meats fresh. The broad masses of commanders and fighters said elatedly, "The comrades of the logistics department have really thought of us in every way!"

* * *

RUSTICATED URBAN YOUTHS

Give Them Ideological Education, Show Concern for Their Everyday Life

- Experience of the Party committee of a certain regiment of the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps in doing well the work on rusticated educated youths

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 6, 1972)

Since 1968, more than 3,400 educated youths have come from Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Harbin and other localities to join a certain regiment of the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps and to receive re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers. In line with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "New China must care for her youth and show concern for the growth of the younger generation," the Party committee of this regiment goes on raising its consciousness in doing well the work on rusticated educated youths and strives to train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. In the past few years, 1,272 educated youths in the whole regiment have joined the Communist Youth League, 132 have been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party, 126 have been posted as cadres at and above the platoon level, and 48 have gone to study in universities. The educated youths are playing an ever more remarkable role on various fronts.

In the course of practical work, the regimental Party committee pays attention to giving the educated youths ideological education and showing concern for their everyday life. It has accumulated some experience and achieved rather good results in this concern.

Not Simply Using the Youths As Labor Force, But Educating Them To Succeed to the Revolution

After the educated youths have come to the production and construction corps, should they be used simply as a labor force or be trained into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat? The regimental Party committee has gradually made clear this question in the course of practice.

For some time, being influenced by the revisionist line trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some comrades of the regimental Party committee simply regarded the educated youths who came to the border areas simply as a problem of finding jobs or employment for them. Under this guiding thought, the full-time young cadres cared only for statistics and paid no attention to ideological education; the company-level cadres only asked the youths to do the work assigned them and to accomplish their tasks, and showed no concern for their progress and growth. As a result, many problems emerged from among the youths: Some of the youths felt that agricultural labor had no future, others had an aversion to discipline, still others stayed in cities and did not return to the regiment, and some even committed serious mistakes.

These problems arising from among the youths attracted the close attention of the regimental Party committee. It organized three investigation groups and sent them deep into various company units. Through investigation, Ch'en Ch'uan-hsiang, secretary of the Party committee, discovered that the companies which had numerous problems invariably neglected ideological education and regarded the youths simply as a labor force, whereas other companies which had achieved better results paid close attention to ideological education and trained the youths into successors to the revolution. At an enlarged meeting of the Party committee, he cited innumerable facts and organized the comrades present to study conscientiously the series of Chairman Mao's teachings on youth work, thereby making them understand that: Sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas is an important way of training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. We must stand at the high plane of the struggle between the two lines, cherish a sense of responsibility of a high degree for the revolutionary younger generation, and take a firm hold of this task.

Educating the educated youths to take root in the border areas is an important problem in the work of re-educating the educated youths. The Party branches of various companies universally organize the old poor peasants, old workers and other employees and old cadres to give the educated youths class education by recounting their past sufferings and thinking about the happiness in which they now live. The regimental Party committee asks Chang Wen-chung, a comrade-in-arms of the late Comrade Chang Szu-te and a member of the Party committee, to go to various companies to make reports and to educate the youths in the revolutionary traditions.

Chang Wen-chung is a veteran fighter who joined the Red Army in 1933. When the Red Army came to north Shensi in the Long March, he participated in the production campaign in Nanniwan. Not long after the nation-wide liberation, he again participated in the fight to reclaim the Northern Great Waste. In the past several decades, he constantly preserved the revolutionary natural color of arduous struggle. The youths were deeply impressed by his deeds.

When she had just come to the border area, educated youth Ma Chun-hsin was not accustomed to the hard life there and once harbored the idea of returning to the city. Educated by veteran fighters of the Red Army, she gradually established the idea of taking root and making revolution in the border area. She, too, had the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party. Last year, she received a letter from home, telling her that arrangements had already been made for her return to the city and pressing her to return. She resolutely expressed in her reply that the sons and daughters of cadres must in no way regard themselves as privileged people but must establish the will to settle in the Northern Great Waste and to take the road of integration with workers and peasants their whole lives.

This regiment was engaged chiefly in agricultural production. Influenced by the contempt of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type for farm labor and by the force of old habits, many educated youths did not like to do farm work and did not learn to do it although they were engaged in farming. They felt that once they came into contact with soil their whole lives and their work would have no future.

The regiment Party committee held this idea reflected that some youths did not have correct understanding of agricultural labor and that this idea was seriously detrimental to the implementation of Chairman Mao's great directive of "taking agriculture as the foundation." To solve this problem, it promptly popularized the experience of the 5th company in carrying out education on "engaging oneself in farming, loving to do farm work and learning to do farm work," and taught all educated youths of the regiment the political line, with the ideal and prospects of revolutionary youths as its content. Through reading and study and revolutionary mass criticism, the youths raised their consciousness of the line, clearly distinguished between the fantasy that was separated from reality and the revolutionary ideal, and gradually reconciled personal future with revolutionary needs. They were determined to submit to the Party's arrangements all their life and to contribute toward the development of our country's agriculture.

Meanwhile, the regimental Party committee propagandized the deeds of the scientific experiment group of the 17th company and the deeds of Li Wen-sha, leader of the pig-raising squad of the 10th company, in working hard to learn farm skills.

Educated youth Li Wen-sha was fond of pig raising. He often organized the whole squad to study books on the skill of raising pigs and to find the habit of eating and living of the pigs. The piglings once contracted an infectious disease, resulting in a marked decrease in survival rate. Some people said that this was caused by the milk of the mother pigs and this was an incurable disease. After careful observation, Li Wen-sha discovered that the chief cause was insufficiency of milk given by the mother pigs. Accordingly, he conscientiously improved the ingredients of pig feed and strengthened management of feeding of pigs, thereby increasing the quantity of milk given by the mother pigs and effectively keeping this disease under control. In the past few years, the company had enough pork for its own consumption and delivered more than 300 fat pigs to the state.

Pushed by the models, most of the other companies organized scientific experiment groups of various types and set up technical evening schools. Now, the practice of doing farm work and learning to do farm work is prevalent throughout the regiment.

Don't Treat Them in A Generalized Way, But Show Concern in All Aspects for the Growth of the Youths

"Young people have to study and work, but they are at a time of physical growth. Therefore, full attention must be paid both to their work and study and to their recreation, sport and rest." The regimental Party committee conscientiously appreciated this teaching given by Chairman Mao. It learned this from practical work: That showing concrete concern for the life of the rusticated educated youths and actively carrying out various kinds of activity suitable to their character would be a prerequisite to their taking root in the border region and to their sound growth.

After stress had been put on the ideological education for youths, some company cadres neglected the management of the youths' everyday life: Windows were broken and the chimneys emitted dense smoke, but these were not repaired in time; cold food was served, but nobody would look into the matter. The youths criticized the cadres, saying: "You just call us to settle down here. But, the company is not run like a home. How can we rest content with working here?"

Upon discovering this situation, Li Yuan-hu, a member of the standing committee of the Party committee who was staying to work in the company, reported this matter to the Party committee, arousing its vigilance. The Party committee was of the opinion that: It is correct to teach the educated youths to develop the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, but in no way should this be put in a position opposite to the showing of concern for their everday life; a sound body is an important condition in doing revolutionary work well; a leading cadre must cherish deep proletarian feelings and show concern from various quarters for the growth of the youths.

The engineering company is a newly-organized company. It is chiefly responsible for the task of building construction and brick making in this regiment. The place where it is stationed was formerly a stretch of waste-land where conditions were very difficult. The Party branch led all cadres and fighters of the company to carry out production and to work for a living simultaneously. In the past three years, it not only overfulfilled the various productive tasks assigned by the state every year and handed over more than 114,000 yuan in profits to the state, but also self-reliantly built brick-and-tile houses, paved gravel roads, reclaimed farmland, raised pigs and grew vegetables, acquiring enough grain, oil, meats and vegetables for its own consumption and to spare.

Its members perseveringly took turns to eat meals in the mess hall, sought opinions from all youths and acceded to their requests, and made all possible improvements in food supply. The youths were satisfied, saying: "We have good food to eat and a warm place to live in. We feel light-hearted. This is a place like home."

The regimental Party committee organized the cadres of all companies to pay a study visit to this engineering company, thereby popularizing its experience of managing everyday life through self-reliance. The cadres of various companies were determined to follow the example of the Party branch of the engineering company and to show concern for the youths' everyday life. Now, more than 3,000 educated youths of the whole regiment have warm beds to sleep in, hot meals to eat and boiled water to drink. The Party committee also sends medical workers regularly to various companies to give the youths medical examination. Those who are ill are promptly given medical treatment. The young women are given appropriate work to do in accordance with their physiological characteristics and are not given heavy jobs and stonework to do during their "customary holidays."

The educated youths have diversified interests. "They should not be treated in the same way as everybody else and their characteristics should

not be ignored." In line with this teaching of Chairman Mao, the regiment Party committee takes a firm hold of the educated youths' material life and, at the same time, actively brings the CYL branches of various companies into play and extensively carries out various kinds of cultural and sports activities among the youths, thereby activating company life, building up the fighting strength of the army units, and helping the youths to establish more firmly the idea of taking root and making revolution in the border areas.

In the 20th company, educated youths account for over 70 percent of the members of the whole company. In the past, some of the company cadres ignored the characteristics of the educated youths, treated them as old workers and employees, were averse to the youths' playing ball games and singing songs, and said that if the youths were allowed to do so, it would be better to give them some work to do instead. As a result, the company was in a dull atmosphere. The regiment Party committee popularized the experience of the CYL branch of the 5th company in organizing the youths to carry out cultural and sport activities actively. The Party branch of the 20th company raised its understanding and put this work on the agenda of the Party work and the CYL work. It organized spare-time propaganda teams and poster groups, wrote short plays of the good personalities and good deeds of this company, and staged them from time to time. The CYL branch also organized spare-time basketball teams, volleyball teams and table tennis teams and set up a library, giving the youths convenience in obtaining physical training and learning cultural and scientific knowledge, and enabling the proletarian ideology to occupy the positions of spare-time cultural activities.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

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A Better and Better Job Done in the Rustication of Young Intellectuals in the Area of Yangchow

- Strengthen leadership in a practical way with a view to promoting the healthy growth of the broad masses of young intellectuals in the countryside

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 6, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, December 5, 1972) Party organizations at various levels of the area of Yangchow, Kiangsu Province, have directed serious and proper efforts to the rustication of young intellectuals and strengthened leadership over such work in a practical way. The broad masses of young intellectuals are enabled to grow healthily in the countryside.

In the past few years, over 80,000 young intellectuals in the area of Yangchow have successively responded to the great leader Chairman Mao's call to head for various rural areas of Yangchow along the road of integration with poor and lower-middle peasants. Now, of the rusticated young intellectuals in the whole area over 300 have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and more than 3,000 the Communist Youth League. Over 4,000 have been elected and promoted to leading squads at various levels. In addition, over 20,000 young intellectuals have been recommended by poor and lower-middle peasants as "study" tutors of production teams, agricultural technicians, point recorders, safekeepers, health workers, "farming-study teachers," etc.

Re-education for rusticated young intellectuals is put on the agenda by Party organizations at various levels in the area of Yangchow. From top to bottom, special organs are set up. Many leading cadres have personally committed themselves to the job. In the proper handling of re-education work, they made a point of conducting lively and concrete line education with the ideological reality of young intellectuals in mind. To meet revolutionary needs, some rusticated young intellectuals have been transferred to other work fronts in the past two years. This gave rise to an incorrect way of thinking in certain rusticated young intellectuals.

The Party organizations at various levels led young intellectuals to study Chairman Mao's "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" and his other works and study the deeds of Chin Hsün-hua, Hou Ch'üan and other advanced figures and to unfold a wide discussion on the question "ideals and future."

When they first arrived at the countryside, youths of the young intellectual group of Hohsin production team of T'angho brigade of Hsiachi commune, Paoying hsien, found the production team involved in a complicated class struggle and relatively backward in production. For a time, they thought of quitting. The Party branch of the brigade organized them to study Chairman Mao's works, recall the bitter past in light of the sweet present and unfold investigations, and helped them raise their line struggle consciousness. Meanwhile, they were led to the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles and fight heaven and earth as well as the class enemy.

Since the past several years, the features of the Hohsin production team have undergone a tremendous change. The young intellectuals received a test in practical struggle and received tempering. In the course of discussion, they cited vivid facts such as their own growth and rural changes in the effective criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' reactionary fallacies, like the "idea receiving schooling to be an official," the idea of "getting a veneer of gold in the countryside," etc. They said, "The countryside needs us. We need the countryside still more. The road of integration with workers and peasants followed by the young intellectuals is the only correct road. We must resolutely tread it." Through study and criticism, the broad masses of young intellectuals further raised their consciousness of line struggle. Their determination to make revolution in the countryside was further strengthened. Everyone said, "The Party's needs represent our ideals. Our future lies in the building of new socialist villages."

With the development of the revolutionary situation, many young intellectuals have been elected by the poor and lower-middle peasants to leading squads at various levels. Due to a change in rank, a small number of people give less time to collective productive labor. Party organizations at various levels have attached great importance to this problem and given them timely education on the need of combining proper office work with a non-departure from labor and forever maintaining the true features of the laboring people.

After becoming a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the brigade, young intellectual Chang Hung placed with a team of the Tunt'ang brigade of the Tungshan commune, Icheng hsien, at first gave relatively little time to labor. But with the help of education from the Party branch, he consciously imposed on himself the five requirements set for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. He doggedly persisted in collective productive labor. He cemented his ties with the masses. The poor and lower-middle peasants affectionately called him the "mud-footed" chairman.

Of the young intellectuals placed with teams in various areas of Changchow some were the "educable sons and daughters." Some commune and brigade cadres showed not enough concern for them or dared not take them into employ lest they should be accused of "failing to distinguish the class line." After discovering the situation, Party organizations at various levels organized everyone in time to study seriously the Party's proletarian policy of paying attention to family background but not family background alone, with an emphasis on the political showing. Everyone was helped toward a correct attitude to these young intellectuals. Some hsien specially summed up and popularized the experiences of some units in the proper handling of "educable sons and daughters." The cadres and the masses were taught to give concern and help for these young intellectuals politically and in production and livelihood and encouraged to receive better tempering, remold thinking and change their standpoint in the three major revolutionary struggles and pay attention to boldly employing these young intellectuals. The leadership at various levels also constantly went deep into the midst of basic levels to repeatedly check up on policy execution, unearth problems and seek a timely solution.

Some of these young intellectuals are now recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants for leadership duties and some are absorbed into the Communist Youth League. Due to the firm implementation of Party policy and the full development of young intellectuals' socialist activism, they along with the poor and lower-middle peasants energetically plunged into the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture and directed vigorous efforts toward scientific farming and scientific experiment activities. A contribution was made to the build-up of new socialist villages.

To seek the continuous consolidation and development of the results of rustication of young intellectuals, the Party committee of the area of Yangchow has aroused the workers and residents of towns and chen to act in energetic cooperation. The task has been performed to increasing perfection and to increasingly exacting specifications.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

More Chinese Factories and Mines Fulfill 1972 State Plans Ahead of Schedule

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1972)

workers, cadres and technicians in a number of factories and mines in china topped this year's state plans under the guidance of the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism".

kansu province in northwest china and szechwan province in the southwest fulfilled the 1972 production plans for chemical fertilizer 51 and 37 days ahead of time respectively. by mid-november, output of chemical fertilizer in kansu was 22 per cent above the same 1971 period. this was due to the workers' efforts to improve equipment and expand sources of raw material.

in szechwan, the leadership has made further efforts to carry out the policies of the simultaneous development of large, medium-sized and small enterprises and of simultaneously using modern and indigenous methods of production and to encourage the authorities in various places to run small chemical fertilizer plants. 22 small synthetic ammonia factories went into operation in the first ten months of this year. the province's total chemical fertilizer output was 18 per cent higher than for the same 1971 period. quality improved and consumption of raw material, fuel and electricity dropped.

in east china's shantung province, the metallurgical and geological departments met the drilling plan 80 days ahead of time. several major new iron mines with high ore content were located. efforts were also made to prospect small and medium-sized mines.

the rise in the output of coal and chemical products in tatung city of shansi province, north china, is due to strengthened party leadership over production and the summing up and popularization of advanced experience. the coal and chemical industries finished the state plans 55 days ahead of schedule.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

South China Plant Makes Use of Industrial Waste

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 6, 1972)

experiments by the mapa metallurgical plant in kwangtung province, south china, have helped prevent air pollution and recover large quantities of sulphuric acid, sodium sulphite and rare metals from industrial waste.

mass

the workers show great enthusiasm in the project because, they said, "it is in the interests of the people".

under the leadership of the communist party organization, a three-in-one team of workers, cadres and technicians has formed the backbone in the battle against industrial waste. with the help of a research institute, they found an efficient method to produce sulphuric acid from waste gas. this has in the main eliminated sulphur dioxide from the smoke discharged by the plant.

pooling their wisdom, the workers and technicians went on to recover sodium sulphite from tail gas, and stopped the emission of sulphur dioxide from the smoke stack.

the party organization called on the masses to find ways to recover a rare metal in the waste liquid. the workers declared: "this rare metal is needed by the state, so we must recover it, no matter what the difficulties." they made equipment by themselves and within a month began to produce the rare metal.

DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHWEST

Northwest China Scientists Help Solve Construction Problems

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Dec. 6, 1972)

a research

institute that studies glaciers, mudflows, frozen earth and deserts in kansu province is making its contribution to opening up the high plateaus and arid regions in northwest china.

this institute attached to the chinese academy of sciences has sent field teams to tibet, sinkiang, inner mongolia and other places since the beginning of the cultural revolution.

one of the teams was assigned in 1970 to help survey the route for a new railway in a place which for 180 days of the year is swept by winds with a velocity of 60 kilometres per hour. data had to be collected for the building of roadbeds and bridges and the setting up of telegraph poles in this wind-eroded region. working with the railway surveyors, scientists of the team went out to work at night when the wind blew hardest. they wore masks and kept themselves from being blown away by holding on to iron rods driven into the ground. after two years, they amassed enough valuable data to work out ways to protect the railway and its stations and bridges from the ravages of wind.

research workers of the institute helped miners in chinghai province open a coal mine in an area of permanent frozen soil. the pits were built without mishap, and the pipelines and mining machinery work smoothly.

while some scientists of the institute helped plant shelterbelts to shield railways from driftion others worked out measures to protect mines and factories from mudflows and landslides, devised methods to keep motor roads open all the year round in snow-bound mountains, and surveyed water resources and vegetation in desert regions.

based on the material collected by the field teams, scientists of the institute have conducted theoretical study and written books on debris-avalanches, on making fertilizer from peat, medicinal herbs in desert regions, and other subjects.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

East China Hsien Mass Movement for Scientific Experiments

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Dec. 6, 1972)

grain yield per hectare in tungyang county in east china's chekiang province is three times that of early post-liberation days, thanks to the local mass movement for scientific experiments. in addition, more pigs are being raised and a larger acreage has been planted to fruit trees.

all the 78 people's communes have set up agro-technical stations since the mass movement was launched in 1958. over 1,600 production brigades have their own agro-technical groups. the participants are some 15,000 experienced peasants and young peasant graduates of secondary agro-technical schools.

tungyang county is in a mountain area favourable to growing maize. good strains were bred after repeated selection and hybridization of over ten strains introduced from other places. a new strain was cultivated by the county maize research station and the agro-technical group of a production brigade. it raised the yield in the locality to 3.75 tons per hectare as against 1.5 to 2.25 tons per hectare before.

a young peasant selected and cultivated rice strains for years. along with other commune members, he succeeded in breeding several good strains which ensure higher yield. some are now being grown in other provinces.

during the past ten years, the county has developed more than 20 new strains of maize, rice, barley and wheat, and supplied other places with over 5,000 tons of good strain seeds.

eighteen centres have been set up to keep track of destructive insects, combining specialised forces with mass efforts. experienced peasant technicians have worked out the life cycles of insect pests and simple and effective methods of control. a commune member in charge of plant protection noticed a high mortality rate of overwintering rice borers on a poorly drained strip of green manure. that gave him the idea of testing the comparative effectiveness in killing rice borers by flooding and by insecticides. this gave him the clue to a low-cost, effective way to destroy rice borers.

scientific experiments have also helped forestry and animal husbandry. technicians and pig breeders crossed a good local breed of pig which gives good meat but is slow growing with a fast-growing breed from outside. they derived a new breed with good meat that weights twice as much as the original. easily prepared and grain-saving fermented feed fattens pigs quickly. the number of pigs in this county in 1971 averaged one per capita and the figure is growing.

the county had few fruit trees before. one production brigade in the shanghu people's commune experimented in 1956 with growing apple trees from northeast and north china. now over a hundred brigades have orchards giving ever-increasing number of apples.

party committees at various levels have attached importance to leadership over the scientific experiments among the masses. county and commune agro-technicians regularly went to production brigades or teams to join the masses in making experiments. the county has set up some 20 agro-technical schools, agricultural schools and night schools to train agro-technicians to provide the mainstay of this work.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BOLIVIA

Bolivian Friend Juan Lechin Oquendo Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1972)

juan lechin oquendo, chief of the bolivian left-wing nationalist revolutionary party, executive secretary of the bolivian central labour organization and the trade union federation of mineworkers, left here by air today for a visit to shanghai before going home.

present at the airport to see him off were shen chien, leading member of the china-latin america friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned, including han hsi-ya.

the bolivian friend visited factories, villages, schools and places of historical interest in peking, yenan, shenyang, fushun and anshan and was given a warm welcome by local leaders and people.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Ambassador to Burma Gives Dinner on Visit of Two Chinese Survey Teams

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Dec. 5, 1972)

chinese ambassador chen chao-yuan gave a dinner here yesterday evening on the visit to burma of the chinese cement survey team led by kuo tzu-chiang and the chinese electricity survey team led by wang yu-ke.

all members of the two teams attended the dinner.

present on the occasion were u chit maung, deputy minister of planning and finance, u htin gyaw, deputy minister of construction, and other officials of departments concerned. end item /

CHINA AND CANADA

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Winds Up Performance Tour in Montreal

(NCNA-English Montreal, Dec. 4, 1972)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china conducted a performance tour in montreal, biggest city of canada, from november 26 to december 4 and was warmly welcomed by canadian people of various circles. the troupe left here this afternoon for quebec city, capital of quebec province.

the shenyang acrobatic troupe staged its first show at salle wilfrid pelletier here on the evening of november 30. watching the performance were mayor of montreal and mrs. jeandrapeau, president of the canadian concerts and artists nicholas koudriavtseff, chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang and his wife, and audiences totalling 3,000. after the show a reception was given by the mayor in honour of the chinese troupe.

on november 28, the chinese troupe had a get-together with the teachers and staff and students of mcgill university. the chinese acrobats gave a short performance at which the north american folk song "the red river valley" was sung. their performance won repeated applause. on the following day, the chinese guests visited some departments of the university.

on the afternoon of november 27, the chinese troupe visited the royal victoria hospital, where dr. norman bethune had worked. the chinese guests were welcomed by mrs. mary weil, vice-chairman of the bethune memorial committee; dr. douglas macdonald, executive director of the victoria hospital; colleagues of dr. bethune and doctors and nurses of the hospital. mrs. weil and dr. macdonald delivered welcome speeches. souvenirs were exchanged between dr. macdonald and leader of the troupe chang ying-wu. the hospital then held a reception in welcome of the troupe which was followed by a performance of the chinese acrobats. the montreal chinese residents' welcome committee for the shenyang acrobatic troupe gave a reception that evening at which performances were given by the chinese acrobats and young chinese residents. an old chinese resident said excitedly: "this is the happiest moment i have experienced in my sixty years of life." on the same day, the chinese guests called at the city hall here and were welcomed by john lynch staunton, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the city of montreal.

the people here were very eager to see the chinese performance. the chinese troupe was scheduled to give three performances here, but it had to put on an additional show at the request of the host organisation and the audience. tickets for all four shows were sold out in advance and

every performance won stormy applause and cheers. the first and second shows received more than a dozen flower baskets from overseas chinese and the canadian art circles. mayor drapeau said to the chinese friends at the interval in the premiere here that the people of montreal were eager to know more about china and had a strong desire for more contacts with the chinese people. a crippled writer came to the theatre in a wheel chair with the help of his wife to see the chinese show. in order to better understand china he studied the chinese language in his spare time for more than four years. he warmly praised the performance. a university professor made a special trip by car from ottawa to montreal to see the show. one night, some people waited at the exit of theatre after the show to see the chinese artists. two of them, defying whirling snow and biting cold, walked to the restaurant to talk with the acrobats. the chinese visitors were deeply impressed by the friendly feeling of the canadian people.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Friends Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1972)

jacques chonchol chait, leader of the chilean delegation to the council meeting of the united nations food and agriculture organization and former minister of agriculture, and his wife arrived here by air today for a visit to china at the invitation of sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry.

they were greeted at the airport by sha feng and his wife chou chin, and leading members of chinese departments concerned chen teh-ho, cheng chung and li yung-kai.

chilean ambassador to china armando uribe arce and his wife were present.

Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Fetes Chilean Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1972)

chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng this evening gave a banquet in honour of jacques chonchol chait, leader of the chilean delegation to the council meeting of the united nations food and agriculture organization and former minister of agriculture, and his wife.

among the guests were chilean ambassador to china armando uribe arce and his wife and diplomatic officials of the chilean embassy here.

also present were vice-minister of agriculture and forestry yang li-kung, and leading members of other departments concerned, including chen teh-ho, li en-chiu, cheng chung and li yung-kai.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Journalist Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1972)

mamdoun reda, editor-in-chief of "al goumhouria" of egypt, and his wife were honoured at a banquet given by peking journalistic circles here this evening.

present were leading members of peking journalistic circles and departments concerned including chen chun wang chia-hua, chu chi-chen and chiang cheng-tsung.

mostafa a. fahmy, charge d'affaires a.i. of the egyptian embassy here, and embassy officials were present.

mamdoun reda and his wife arrived here yesterday at the inyitation of chinese journalistic circles.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Ambassador to China Gives Independence Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1972)

finnish ambassador to china and mrs. veli helenius gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the independence day of finland.

present were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including hsieh hua, hsia chih-hsu, ma yi, chang wen-chin, teng kang, hsiao chien-chiu, hsiang chien, chou pei-yuan and wang tung.

ambassador veli helenius and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua proposed toasts at the reception, which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and finland.

foreign diplomatic envoys to china were present.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Mayor of Marseille Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1972)

chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet this evening in honour of a french delegation led by gaston defferre, mayor of marseille,

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h attended the banquet.

present were leading members of chinese organizations including hsieh li, lu ping and shih lin-feng.

the mayor and other french friends had visited shanghai and nanking before they arrived here today. they were met and feted by vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee feng kuo-chu and vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee hsu chia-tun on separate occasions.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese TV Industry Inspecting Team Feted in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Dec. 5, 1972)

the japan association for promotion of international trade (j.a.p.i.t.) and its kansai branch gave a cocktail here yesterday evening in honour of the television industry inspecting team of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by teng kuo-chun on a goodwill visit to japan.

among the more than 200 people present were teiji hagiwara, j.a.p.i.t. executive director, ichizo kimura, managing director of the j.a.p.i.t. kansai branch, and toshio doko, chairman of the toshiba electric co., ltd., and seimin miyazaki, director-general of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, were also present.

in their speeches, toshio doko and teng kuo-chun said that the friendly ties between the peoples of china and japan can surely be further strengthened and the economy and trade of the two countries expanded through contacts.

the chinese t.v. industry inspecting team arrived here on november 30 at the invitation of the j.a.p.i.t. and its kansai branch.

Delegation of Economic Circles of Okinawa Prefecture of Japan Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1972)

the delegation of economic circles of the okinawa prefecture of japan with matsusho miyazato as its advisor and sosei gushiken as its leader left here by air today for a visit to shanghai. it will then leave for home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of organizations concerned.

present were japanese friends in peking yoshikiyo hyodo and yakuo kasai.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min met with the delegation when it was in peking.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwait Ambassador Gives Banquet on Occasion of Visit to China of Kuwaiti Government Trade and Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1972)

kuwaiti ambassador to china abdulhamid al-buaijan and mrs. buaijan, gave a banquet this evening to mark the current visit to china by khalid sulaiman al-adsani, kuwaiti minister of commerce and industry, and the kuwaiti government trade and economic delegation he is leading.

among the guests were chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and his wife yang yang, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, and leading members of departments concerned han hsu, chou chueh, wang ming-chun and lu hsueh-chien.

minister al-adsani and all members of the kuwaiti delegation attended.

present were diplomatic envoys of arab and african countries to china and head of the palestine liberation organization mission in peking.

abdulhamid al-buaijan, pai hsiang-kuo and al-adsani spoke at the banquet. they unanimously pointed out that the current visit to china of the delegation will further strengthen the profound friendship between the peoples of china and kuwait and help develop economic and trade relations between the two countries. they condemned the crimes of aggression committed by israeli zionism and imperialism against the palestinian and other arab peoples.

the hosts and guests talked, wined and dined in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Volleyball Team Arrives in Kuwait

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Dec. 5, 1972)

a chinese men's volleyball team, with wu yueh-sung as leader and kuo chin-ling as deputy leader, arrived here this morning for a friendly visit to kuwait.

it was met at the airport by khalid saniya, president of the kuwaiti volleyball association, abdul al rahman al mazoroe, director of the youth and welfare department

of the ministry of social affairs and labour, mubarak hamad al-rashid, secretary of the kuwaiti national table tennis association, and members of the kuwaiti volleyball association.

sun sheng-wei, chinese ambassador to kuwait, and juan ke-ming, head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition group, were also present.

CHINA AND MALTA

Chinese Ambassador to Malta Gives Reception for Chinese Technicians' General Study Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1972)

chinese ambassador to malta liu pu gave a reception yesterday evening for the chinese technicians' general study team now visiting malta, according to a report from valletta.

present at the reception were r. chalmers, secretary of the ministry of commonwealth and foreign affairs, j. mizzi, chairman of the malta development corporation, j. calleja, general manager of the malta drydock corporation and other maltese government officials and friends. all members of the chinese team and officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Sino-Korean Agreement on Plant Inspection and Combat Against Insect Pests

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 6, 1972)

an agreement on plant inspection and combat against insect pests was signed here yesterday between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea.

the agreement was signed by chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan, and vice-chairman of the korean agricultural commission ryom ui jae, on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were chang yun pil, chairman of the korean agricultural commission; pae yong jae, vice-director of the third bureau of the korean foreign ministry; and chang shu-yuan, counsellor, and shih kuo-pao, first secretary, of the chinese embassy here.

after the ceremony a banquet was given to mark the occasion by the korean agricultural commission.

Korean Ice Hockey Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the ice hockey delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by jin sang gyoun.

among the guests was li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here.

li ching-chuan, a leading member of the host commission, and jin sang gyoun spoke at the banquet. both wished that the militant friendship between the people and physical culture workers of china and korea would constantly develop.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned lu wei-chao, liu feng and wan szu-yuan, as well as chinese ice hockey coaches and players.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Men's Volleyball Team Leaves Pakistan for Kuwait

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Dec. 5, 1972)

the chinese men's volleyball team left karachi for kuwait this morning after its friendly visit to pakistan.

the chinese players were warmly seen off by tariq ismail, deputy president of the pakistan volleyball federation, and pakistan volleyball players. miao chiu-jui, chinese consul-general in karachi, was also present.

the chinese team had a friendly match with the karachi divisional volleyball team on december 3 and defeated it three to zero. yesterday the chinese team took on the pakistan national volleyball team for the third time. the pakistan players beat the chinese team three to one. the excellent skill and good sportsmanship manifested by the players of the two countries won warm applause from the eight thousand spectators.

miao chiu-jui and the pakistan volleyball federation gave dinners on december 3 and 4 in honour of the chinese team. wu yueh-sung, leader of the chinese team, expressed his deep gratitude for the extremely warm reception and hospitality accorded to the chinese team by the pakistan government, people and volleyball players during its stay in pakistan.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Machinery Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1972)

a polish exhibition of building and mining machinery and engines opened at the peking exhibition centre here today.

the polish people's republic has since 1953 held several industrial and trade exhibitions in china. the current exhibition displays a heavy-duty excavator, a 35-ton crane and tractors of various sizes as well as aircraft models and aircraft and auto engines.

polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak attended the opening ceremony. chinese vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang cut the ribbons for the exhibition.

commercial counsellor of the polish embassy here kowalski tadeusz and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade li chuan spoke at the ceremony. both hoped that the exhibition would positively contribute to the development of trade relations between the two countries and deepen the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and polish people.

later, accompanied by b. perkowski, managing director of the building machinery industry union of poland and head of the polish exhibition group, li chiang, li chuan, deputy secretary general of the peking municipal

revolutionary committee wang lei, and leading members of other departments li ting-chuan, wang pin, chiang ming, chu chuan-hsien and kung fan-cheng, made a round of the exhibition.

chinese scientists, technicians and other people also saw the exhibition.

the china council for the promotion of international trade and the polish ambassador hosted receptions for the opening of the exhibition yesterday and this evening respectively.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Metallurgical Delegation Arrives in Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Dec. 6, 1972)

a delegation of the chinese ministry of metallurgical industry led by minister chen shao-kun arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to romania at the invitation of the romanian ministry of metallurgical industry.

the chinese delegation was met at the airport by nicolae agachi, romanian minister of metallurgical industry; gheorghe gheorghiu, counsellor to the minister; vasile negrescu, manager of the metallurgical import company; and other leading members of the ministry of metallurgical industry.

also present were chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador, and nikola profi, albanian ambassador, to romania.

yesterday evening, romanian minister agachi gave a banquet in honour of the chinese metallurgical delegation.

chinese ambassador chang hai-feng was present at the banquet.

when the chinese delegation stopped over in budapest on december 4 en route to romania, kocsis jozsef, hungarian first vice-minister of metallurgical and machine industry, and others welcomed the chinese delegation and saw it off at the airport.

also present on the occasion was chinese ambassador to hungary lu chih-hsien.

that evening, hungarian first vice-minister kocsis jozsef gave a dinner in honour of chinese minister chen shao-kun and all members of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Ambassador of Republic of South Vietnam to China Gives Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1972)

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, gave a press conference here this afternoon at which he sternly condemned the u.s. and the south viet nam puppet clique for their recent crimes of intensified suppression and assassination of patriots and peace-loving people in south viet nam.

speaking to chinese and foreign newsmen, ambassador nguyen van quang pointed out: "in face of the offensives by the south vietnamese armed forces and people, especially since the end of march, the u.s. 'war vietnamization' policy has suffered serious setbacks. and facing the strong pressure by public opinion of the u.s. progressive people and world people who urge the nixon administration to put an end to its war of aggression and reply seriously to the fair and reasonable peace proposals put forth by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the u.s.-thieu clique is fearing an early restoration of peace in south viet nam."

he said that, on u.s. orders, the nguyen van thieu puppet regime had conducted cruel persecution and slaughter against patriots and peace-loving people in south viet nam. "what is particularly serious is that thieu has made a list of thousands of political detainees he regards as most dangerous and should be quickly disposed of pending the cease-fire." this frenzied campaign of suppression, persecution and reprisal "has aroused deep indignation among the entire vietnamese people and insolently challenged the people of the world who love peace and uphold justice."

the ambassador stressed: "if the u.s. and puppets don't give up their cruel and barbarous acts, don't respect the south vietnamese people's national rights

and right to self-determination, if they don't release the detainees, if they continue to step up the war of aggression, the 'vietnamization' of the war and insist on altering the stipulations agreed upon with the democratic republic of viet nam, the people of north and south viet nam, strongly inspired by the dec. 3 statement of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam will forge ahead on the flush of their victories and surely gain total victory. the blood-thirsty u.s. and thieu are bound to suffer heavier setbacks."

present at the press conference were hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the ministry; and

djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association.

nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratiq republic of viet nam in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Postal Delegation Leaves Switzerland for Home

(NCNA-English Geneva, Dec. 4, 1972)

the postal delegation of the people's republic of china led by chiao wei-chung, deputy director of the directorate-general of posts, left switzerland for home today after attending the annual meeting of the consultative council for postal studies of the universal postal union in berne and after paying a friendly visit to switzerland.

when the delegation left berne by train, it was seen off at the railway station by fritz bourquin, director of the swiss general bureau of posts and tele-communication, and marqugerat, swiss organization representative to the meeting of the universal postal union.

chinese counsellor to switzerland yuan lu-lin was also present.

this evening, the delegation was seen off at the airport here by wang chung-li, chinese representative ad interim to the geneva office of the united nations and the permanent offices of other international organizations in switzerland.

CHINA AND UN

Chen Chu's Speech at UN General Assembly First Committee on Law of Sea Conference

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 4, 1972)

representative chen chu today expounded the chinese government's principled stand towards the conference on the law of the sea at the u.n. general assembly first (political and security) committee which on november 27 began the debate on the convocation of the conference.

the full text of his speech reads as follows:

the sea-bed committee of the united nations held two sessions this year, during which questions concerning the international regime for the sea-bed and the preservation of marine environment were discussed, preliminary considerations were put forward for the time and venue of the conference on the law of the sea, and particularly a list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea based on the proposal of 56 states from asia, africa, latin america and europe was adopted, thus creating favourable conditions for the convening of the international conference on the law of the sea.

at the sea-bed committee, a most acute struggle was unfolded in connection with the list and the question of the exploitation of marine resources. playing the bully and running amuck on the seas and oceans, the one or two superpowers totally disregarded the sovereignty of other countries. they arbitrarily insisted on restricting the limit of the territorial sea and areas under the jurisdiction of other countries, adamantly protecting the old regime of the law of the sea which serves the interests of imperialism. such acts of seeking gains at the expense of others could not but arouse the righteous indignation and opposition of the great majority of medium and small countries. in order to defend their state sovereignty and protect their national economies, the developing countries and other medium and small countries firmly maintained that every nation has the right to determine a reasonable limit of its territorial sea and the areas under its jurisdiction; they resolutely demanded a break-away from the bondage of the old law of the sea and the creation of a new law of the sea and severely condemned the superpowers for their outrageous acts of wantonly plundering marine resources. the struggle at the sea-bed committee reflected the current historical trend of the people of various countries opposing the power politics practised by the superpowers and demonstrated the might of the united struggle of the medium and small countries, particularly the developing countries.

the superpowers are certainly unwilling to give up their policies of hegemony. not long ago when this committee was discussing the question of the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america, a superpower which assumed the air of a world overlord babbled that "the definition of this zone contained in this treaty is not in keeping with the rules of international law". obviously, the spearhead of these words is against the 200 mile territorial sea rights of the latin american countries, and it is also an open negation of the rights of states to determine the breadth of territorial sea and limits of jurisdiction. the facts show that the developing countries have to carry on serious struggles before they can acquire a truly equal status on the question of the rights over the seas and oceans.

although the sea-bed committee has now achieved some results in its work, it must be noted that serious differences still exist on many basic problems related to the law of the sea, and the drafting of the provisions of the law of the sea has just got started. in order to make a success of the international conference on the law of the sea, it is very important to make adequate preparations in advance. for these reasons, we agree that the sea-bed committee should hold two further sessions next year, so that full discussions and consultations can be held among states. we also agree in principle to the convening of the international conference on the law of the sea in 1974, and we are of the opinion that the committee should submit a report on its work to the 28th session of the general assembly for final review. as to the venue for the international conference on the law of the sea, we once again express our appreciation and support to the chilean government for its invitation. chile is a developing country and, together with many other latin american countries, is standing at the forefront of the struggle against maritime hegemony. therefore, it is most appropriate for the international conference on the law of the sea to be held in santiago.

the chinese government and people have always deeply sympathized with and resolutely supported the just struggle initiated by the latin american countries in defence of their rights over the territorial sea, and firmly supported the peoples of asian, african and latin american countries in their just struggle to defend state sovereignty and oppose the superpowers' plunder of marine resources. we will, as always, firmly stand by the developing countries and all the justice-upholding countries to work for a fair and reasonable settlement of the question of the rights over the seas and oceans.

Huang Hua Speaks at UN on Middle East Question

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 5, 1972)

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, spoke today at the plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly on the middle east question. his speech reads as follows:

mr. president,

the united nations has been discussing the middle east question for a quarter of a century now. particularly since 1967 when israel with imperialist support launched its war of aggression against the arab countries, the united nations has been discussing the middle east situation year in and year out. nevertheless, israeli zionism has gone unchecked in its atrocious outrage and wanton aggression in the middle east. the crux of the matter lies in the two superpowers' deliberate creation and strenuous maintenance of a "no war, no peace" situation in which, under the guise of seeking a political settlement, they may use the territories and sovereignty of the arab countries and the palestinian people's right to existence as stakes for making political deals in order to further control the arab countries, suppress the palestinian revolution and divide spheres of influence.

at present, not only has israeli zionism continued to occupy large tracts of arab territories and refused to restore the palestinian people's national rights, but it is ceaselessly invading its neighbouring arab countries. the israeli aggressors are swollen with arrogance especially since last september. the israeli leaders have assumed the air of "victors", clamouring that they will never return to the boundaries which existed prior to the war of june 5, 1967. in order to stamp out the palestinian people's liberation struggle, they have carried out blackmail and threat against the arab countries and recently they have even brazenly put forward a theory of what they call "striking first". exploiting the "munich incident", they vilify the just struggle of the entire palestinian people and other arab peoples against aggression as "terrorism", claiming that israel has the right to invade the arab countries at any time and that no acts will be excessive in that respect. consequently, they have repeatedly dispatched air and ground forces for continuous attacks against syria and lebanon and wilfully massacred innocent inhabitants in an attempt to pressurize the arab countries and the palestinian people into submission.

a tiny israel dares to play the bully and run amuck like this precisely because it has the acquiescence, support and abetment of the two superpowers. it is well known that the u.s. government has all along openly supported israel politically, economically and militarily. for

this year alone, the u.s. government has provided israel with some 400 million dollars of loans and aid. last september when israeli zionism invaded syria and lebanon on a large scale, a draft resolution tabled at the security council which would have merely called on the parties concerned to cease military operations was brazenly vetoed by the u.s. representative. the u.s. government's undisguised support and encouragement to israeli aggression is clear for all to see. however, while the u.s. government is supporting the israeli aggressors in their feverish expansion in the middle east, the other superpower, masquerading as a friend of the arab people, is taking advantage of the temporary difficulties of the arab countries to carry out large-scale infiltration and expansion in the middle east under the signboard of "help eliminate the consequences of aggression" and "assist the arab people". it is more deceptive and more dangerous than old-line imperialism. it has resorted to every conceivable tactics, soft and hard, cajolery and intimidation. it says to the arab people: i support you, but you must give me privileges, bases and strategic material; i will sell you weapons, but they must not be used for fighting; you should under no circumstances counter-attack israel, or it will lead to u.s.-soviet confrontation and to the outbreak of a world war, then the whole arab nation will be exterminated. only when you meet my requirements, will your "beautiful dream of the future" "become reality". whoever shows any dissatisfaction or puts up any resistance is "pro-imperialist reactionary force" and "anti-soviet", and i shall be entitled to incite a coup d'etat to subvert you exclamation well, the treacherous intention is exposed at last; words of honey have turned into cold-blooded murder. the facts are very clear: while talking about the "dream" and "reality", those people want the palestinian and other arab peoples to fold their hands and wait for death before the israeli zionists; they want to realize the old tzar's long-cherished ambition for the control of the mediterranean sea and the establishment of hegemony in the middle east; they want to be left undisturbed in their contention for hegemony and division of spheres of influence with the other superpower under the signboard of seeking "a just and lasting peace in the middle east". just recall what that superpower has done in recent years in the middle east and other parts of the world, and one will know better what is internationalism in words but hegemonism in deeds, and what is socialism in words but imperialism in deeds.

however, history is created by the masses of the people. in the final analysis, it is the people in the middle east alone, and not the two superpowers, who will decide the destiny of that region. the days are gone forever when the superpowers could rule the fate of other peoples at will. the past year has witnessed new development in the struggle of the arab countries and peoples against superpower aggression, control, interference and subversion

and for taking their destiny into their own hands. their bold action to this end has won the acclamation of the people of various countries. under most difficult conditions, the palestinian and other arab peoples have persevered in the struggle against israeli aggression and have repeatedly frustrated the schemes of imperialism, zionism and arab reactionaries to strangle the palestinian people's revolution. the arab people are great, industrious and courageous people with a glorious tradition of struggles. in the past they made brilliant contributions to the civilization of mankind, and in modern times they waged numerous heroic struggles. against the aggressors and won independence for their respective countries. they will never submit themselves to the tender mercy of others. we are deeply convinced that in face of such people, no imperialist scheme. and manoeuvre, hard or soft, overt or covert, will ever succeed in the end.

mr. president,

the chinese delegation would like to take this opportunity to reiterate: the chinese government and people have consistently held that israeli zionism must completely withdraw from egypt, syria and all other arab territories it has occupied; the palestinian people must restore their right to return to their homeland and their right to national existence. the chinese government and people severely condemn israeli zionism for its crimes of carrying out barbarous aggression with the support and connivance of the superpowers, firmly support the peoples of egypt, syria, lebanon and other arab countries in resisting aggression and recovering the lost territories and firmly support the palestinian people in their just struggle to restore their right to national existence. the chinese government and people earnestly hope that the palestinian and other arab peoples will further strengthen their unity and support and assist each other in the struggle against their common enemies. the chinese government and people firmly believe that by relying on their own strength, the one hundred million arab people will certainly frustrate the aggression and schemes of imperialism and zionism and win final victory in their struggle to safeguard national independence, recover the lost territories and restore their right to national existence.

Chen Chu Supports Just Proposal of Declaring Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 5, 1972)

chinese representative chen chu in a speech at the first committee (political and security) of the u.n. general assembly today supported the just proposal of declaring the indian ocean a zone of peace. he pointed out that the intensified pursuance of gunboat policy by the two superpowers under the signboard of so-called "freedom of the sea" is the principal root cause of the threat to the peace and security of the indian ocean. following is the full text of his speech:

mr. chairman,

during the discussions on the declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace in the first committee of the general assembly last december, the chinese delegation stated that the proposal for the declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace expressed the urgent desire of many asian and african countries to defend national independence and state sovereignty and oppose superpower aggression and expansion, and declared that the chinese government and people firmly supported this just proposal while pointing out that if countries closely related to the indian ocean such as the soviet union, the united states and the united kingdom did not undertake corresponding obligations with regard to the zone of peace in the indian ocean, there would be no guarantee for the peace and security of the region.

in the joint communique of the prime ministers of the people's republic of china and the republic of sri lanka issued on july 5 this year, the chinese government reaffirmed its principled stand of resolutely supporting the proposal for declaring the indian ocean a zone of peace and maintained that the resolutions on "declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace" adopted at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly on december 16, 1971 should be respected.

one year has passed since the adoption of the resolution at the last general assembly session. people had expected that the resolution in question could be implemented and the situation in that region could be improved to some extent. however, as a result of the intensified contention for world maritime hegemony by the two superpowers, the indian ocean has been far from peaceful. as a result of the indian aggression against pakistan last year with the support of the soviet union and the continued non-implementation of the relevant resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and the security council, the south asian sub-continent is not tranquil either. one superpower takes the indian ocean as its important strategic base, where its fleet is plying hither and thither with no intention to quit.

the other superpower, following the steps of the former, has in recent years actively carried out military expansion and established military bases in the indian ocean zone in contention for spheres of influence. the strength of its naval fleet in the indian ocean has multiplied. it said gleefully that the united states will sooner or later realize that it is no longer the overlord on the seas. this has pointedly revealed its own true intention to contend for hegemony with the other superpower. it boastfully claimed that "our century-old dream has come true". what a "century-old dream" exclamation it is clear to all what it has inherited and what it hopes to achieve.

in the opinion of the chinese delegation, the intensified pursuance of gunboat policy by the two superpowers under the signboard of the so-called "freedom of the sea" is the principal root cause of the threat to the peace and security of the indian ocean. therefore, in order to truly realize the just proposition for the declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace, it is imperative first of all to stop the two superpowers' military expansion and contention for hegemony in the indian ocean, and have all the foreign military bases removed from the indian ocean zone and all the foreign armed forces withdrawn therefrom, and to prohibit all nuclear countries from deploying and using nuclear weapons in the ocean and all foreign warships and military aircraft from using the indian ocean to encroach upon the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the littoral and hinterland states of the indian ocean. the indian ocean zone belongs to the countries and people in that region. we are deeply convinced that so long as they strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle with concerted efforts, the countries and people in the indian ocean zone, with the sympathy and support of the people of all countries, will certainly get rid of outside interference and steadily win new victories in their just proposition for the establishment of a zone of peace in the indian ocean.

having made the above statement, the chinese delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution before us.

Members of Chinese Delegation to 17th Session of UNESCO General Conference Return to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1972)

twelve members of the chinese delegation to the 17th session of the general conference of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization flew back here from paris this evening. among them were representatives hu sha and kuo jui, deputy representatives chien cho-po and ma ching-ju, and advisers and staff.

CHINA AND US

American Friendly Personage Nym Wales Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1972)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of american friendly personage nym wales, author of "inside red china".

the dinner was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere. present were chiao kuan-hua, ting hsueh-sung, kung pu-sheng, chen han-po, ma hai-teh, su fei and cheng chi-hung.

nym wales arrived in peking yesterday evening for a visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

VIETNAM WAR

No Killing of South Vietnamese Patriots! Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1972)

the people's daily carries today an article by its commentator entitled "no killing of south vietnamese patriots exclamation" which reads as follows:

the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam (r.s.v.n. p.r.g.) in a statement dated december 3, 1972 sternly denounced the u.s.-puppet clique for its crime of intensified repression and murder of patriots and peace-loving people in south viet nam and resolutely demanded a stop to the persecution. the chinese government and people express the greatest indignation at such brutal acts of the u.s.-puppet clique and firmly support the solemn stand and demand of the r.s.v.n. p.r.g.

at the very time when world public opinion strongly urges the united states to end the war and realize peace in viet nam as soon as possible, the nguyen van thieu clique steps up its campaign of terror in the south, arrests and murders the people on a massive scale and schemes to kill thousands of political prisoners now kept in jail before the ceasefire is put into effect. this shows that the thieu clique is putting up a death-bed struggle to

maintain its reactionary rule and obstruct peace in viet nam. since he came to power, nguyen van thieu has pursued a policy injuring the country and bringing calamity to the people, and committed innumerable crimes. now, thieu incurs new debts of blood to the vietnamese people. this has fully laid bare his stubborn stand of being hostile to the vietnamese people.

the patriots in south viet nam cannot be totally exterminated by terrorism. how many revolutionary people and patriots have been killed, suppressed or jailed by the saigon puppet regimes from ngo dinh diem to nguyen van thieu exclamation but the struggle of the south vietnamese people against u.s. aggression and the puppet fascist rule and for independence, democracy and freedom has never ceased. on the contrary, this struggle has produced greater and greater impact and become stronger and stronger. exposing the atrocities committed by the chinese reactionaries in suppressing the revolutionary people with lofty ideals, the famous chinese writer lu hsun wrote: "blood on the plain fattens sturdy grass, frozen earth sends out the flowers of spring." the same is true in south viet nam today. the crimes committed and blood debts owed by the thieu puppet regime in slaughtering and repressing the patriots can only arouse more bitter hatred and more resolute resistance from the south vietnamese people. all the reactionaries who try to maintain their reactionary rule by sanguinary means will come to no good end.

the text of "the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" reached between the d.r.v.n. and u.s.a. stipulates for the exchange of all personnel captured and detained by each side, simultaneously with the withdrawal of the u.s. troops. but now, the thieu puppet regime not only continues to detain a large number of patriots, but represses or slaughters them in an intensified way and carries out new arrests and persecution on an unprecedented scale. such circumstances cannot but have connection with what the united states is doing on the vietnam question. of late, the u.s. government, doing its utmost to put off the signing of the agreement, has on the one hand stepped up its arms delivery to the saigon puppet regime and on the other dispatched large numbers of b-52 planes and warships to conduct wanton naval and air attacks and raids on areas south of thanh hoa in north viet nam and on the liberated zone in south viet nam, in an attempt to exert pressure on the vietnamese people. the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement on december 2 strongly protesting against this. if the u.s. government really wants to end the war and restore peace in viet nam as it has professed, it must at once stop all acts of war in viet nam, cease beefing up nguyen van thieu's military strength, halt the sanguinary crimes committed by this clique in killing or suppressing the patriots and sign as soon as possible the text of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" reached between viet nam and the united states.

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